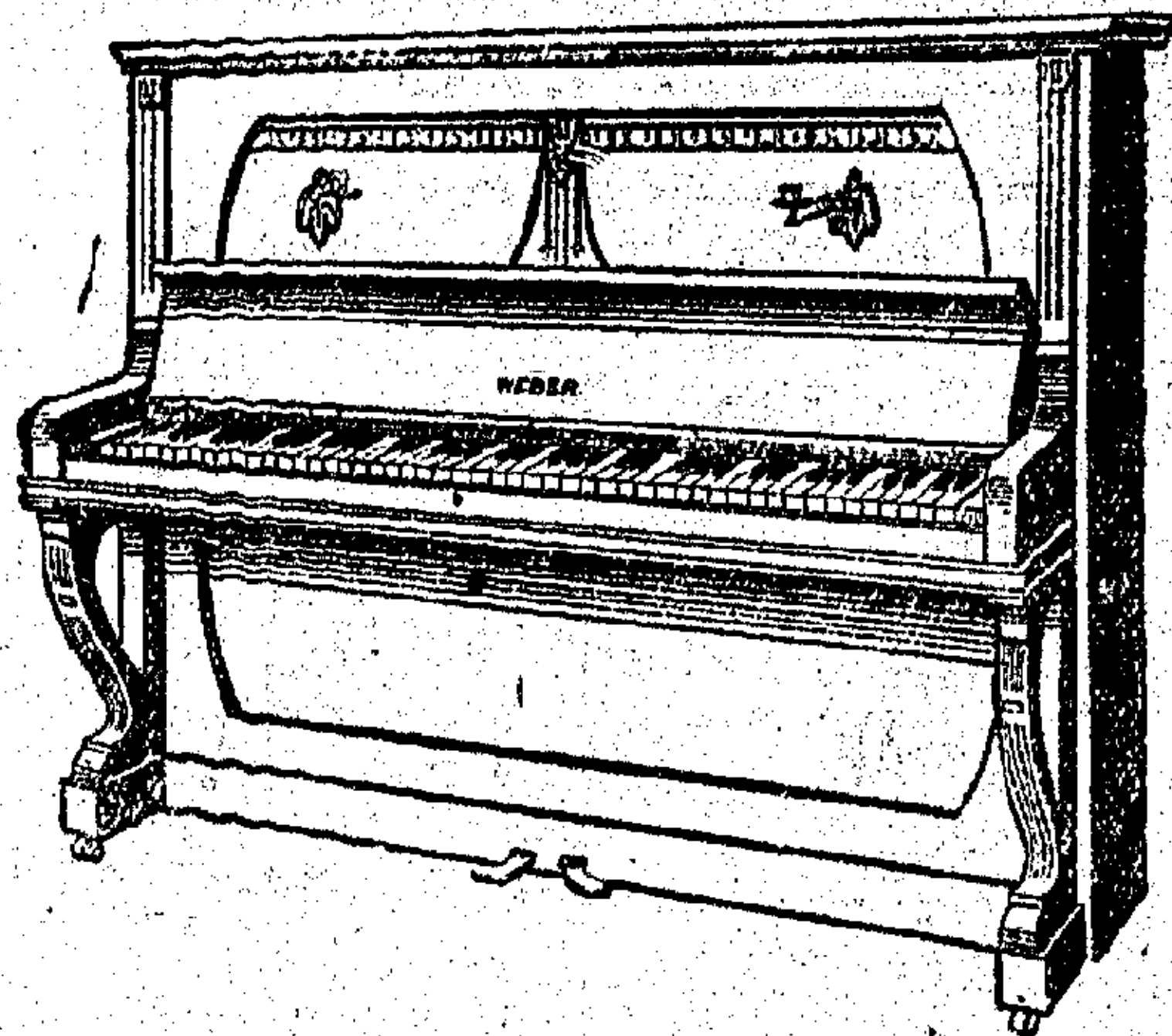


1370

INTIMATIONS

THE WEBER PIANO

We have received New Models of this famous ENGLISH Piano and invite inspection.



SOLE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

BOXING!

THEATRE ROYAL.

GRAND ASSAULT-AT-ARMS

Under the auspices of the H.K.P.R. in aid of the KITCHENER MEMORIAL FUND.
ON SATURDAY, 17th NOVEMBER, 1916,
BOXING. WRESTLING. WEIGHT-LIFTING AND
CLUB-SWINGING.

PROGRAMME:

Extra Special 15 2-Minute Round Contest:
CORPL. SCOTT, R.E.,
Heavyweight Champion of the Colony,
P.O. PADDY FINN, R.N.,
Finalist Army and Navy Middleweight Competition, Aldershot.
Special 10 2-Minute Round Contest:
SAPPER RICHARDS, R.E., SEAMAN MANNING, H.M.A.N.,
Lightweight Champion of the Colony, Winner of Many Contests.
Six 2-Minute Round Contest:
CORPL. HEATH, R.E., v. PTE. COTTON, K.S.L.I.
Six 2-Minute Round Contest:
PTE. BEESTY, K.S.L.I., v. PTE. PLIMMER, K.S.L.I.
Six 2-Minute Round Contest:
CORPL. WHITE, R.E., v. PTE. DAVIES, K.S.L.I.
Referee: H. J. GEDGE, Esq.
Timekeepers:—Sergeant PITT and Mr. A. B. ALLAN.
PRIZES: \$5, \$3, \$2 & \$1.
Soldiers and Soldiers in uniform Half-Price to \$2 Seats.
Band of the H.K.P.R. will render Selections during the evening.
Doors Open 8.30 P.M. Commence 9 P.M. Sharp.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

[1319]

WHY SHOULD ONE DRINK

No. 10 WHISKY?

BECAUSE

"ONE OUGHT."

DISTILLED BY JAS. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

DUNDEE.

SOLE AGENTS IN SOUTH CHINA:

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

Telephone 636.

[1206]

RHODINE

RHODINE means acetyl salicylic acid of the purest quality.
It is the equivalent of the German Aspirin and is as efficient if not more so than this last product for the same therapeutic purposes.
Each tablet contains 0.50 grammes of pure RHODINE.
From 1 to 6 tablets a day may be taken, according to physicians' prescription.
RHODINE is a special remedy for acute rheumatism. If taken in proper doses, it will often cure and always alleviate headache, neuralgia, stomache pain, etc., if those complaints find their origin in rheumatism.
It is very valuable in influenza, typhoid fever and in all kinds of infectious diseases attended by feverishness.
These tablets may be taken at any time, in a small quantity of water in which they will dissolve almost immediately.
Alkaline water, Eau de Vichy or water containing bicarbonate of soda, for instance, should be avoided.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS.

[1205]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

B. popular English Manufacture.
In all Bore and Size.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to 5000, at 9¢, 17¢ and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Victoria.
Inspection Invited

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

1169

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Custom Made in Various Shades.

Telephone 1219

586

JAPAN'S MERCANTILE MARINE.

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT SINCE THE WAR.

Mr. Edward Kishara, writing in the *Financial World* of New York, says:—
Of all industrial vicissitudes brought on Nippon by the present colossal European catastrophe, none is so full of romance and pathos as her rapidly growing shipbuilding and seafaring industry. According to the July bulletin of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, a merchant navy of 56 vessels, ranging from 3,000 to 10,000 tons capacity strenuously trying to relieve the congested condition of the Pacific transportation service. The combined tonnage of these 56 vessels is over 300,000 tons, 75 per cent. of which are freighters.

Such marvellous growth can be more properly appreciated when one takes into account the following comparative figures, showing the status of foreign merchant navies reported at San Francisco (in 1,000 ton units):—

To May.
Country. 1916. 1915.
Japan ... 64 ... 178
United States ... 5 ... 141
Great Britain ... 2 ... 44
Others ... 7 ... 12

There are, perhaps, more vessels plying between Yokohama and Seattle and Tacoma than those on the San Francisco-Yokohama route, and a great many of them were chartered at enormous figures by foreign shipping firms.

PACIFIC COAST SERVICES.
Right after the San Francisco earthquake a certain Nipponese financier, who was cashier of a million-dollar bank in the Japanese Colony at San Francisco, because of the unsoundness of his banking operations, was forced to the wall, and in 1906 he took French leave for Japan, owing his depositors about a million dollars. Nothing was heard of his affairs in Japan until June, 1916, when an incoming liner brought the glad tidings that the defaulting banker, jumping right 'n at the early stages of this "shipping game," had recouped it immensely rich.

An industry which had been able to harbour a few dozen lightweight shipbuilders and adventurers and lift them in rapid succession to the class of millionaires, must have immense economic possibilities back of such lively dramatic performances, and an examination of the status of Nippon as a shipbuilder among the leading nations throws much light on the situation. The following figures furnish ample explanation of how Japan was able to create more thrills than other nations in the romance of war-time shipbuilding. They show, in 1,000-ton units, the growth of the industry in Japan, the United States and Great Britain for the three years indicated:—

Country. 1916. 1915. 1914.
Japan ... 442 ... 92 ... 138
United States ... 445 ... 370 ... 270
Great Britain ... 682 ... 1,790

Though the growth of the United States is still more remarkable than that of Japan, in the latter country there were not so many other "war brides" to eclipse her new shipping kings.

It was the late Russo-Japanese war which discovered Admiral Togo to the world; likewise the present European war ushered in Japan as a considerable factor in the world's shipbuilding industry. But up to her present position Japan suffered from many disadvantages and disappointments, due to a lack of both shipbuilding materials and skilled shipwrights. Back in the nineties her statesmen, foreseeing Japan's geographical possibilities as a coming sea-power, patiently and diligently began a campaign to overcome those disadvantages by creating public opinion in favour of ship subsidies, and it was not long until it became a firmly established policy for all incoming Cabinet Ministers to furnish such subsidies to her merchant navy as her lean finances would permit. These tireless efforts became gradually productive, and in recent years have resulted in a wonderful growth in the output of both steam and sailing vessels.

A CONSIDERED POLICY.

MAN-POWER DISTRIBUTION.
NEW BOARD TO DECIDE RIVAL CLAIMS.
In pursuance of a decision of the War Committee, the following have been appointed to serve as a "Man-Power Distribution Board":—
Mr. Chamberlain, Chairman.
Viscount Middleton, Vice-Chairman.
Mr. Arthur Balfour, J.P., of Sheffield.
The Right Hon. G. N. Barnes, M.P.
Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P.
Mr. E. A. Sandford Fawcett, M.I.C.E., has been appointed secretary to the Board.
The duty of the Board will be:—"To determine all questions arising between Government Departments relating to the allocation or economic utilization of man-power for the purpose of the successful prosecution of the war, and in order to give effect to its determination to direct the Government Departments concerned to create the machinery necessary to co-ordinate their activities in regard to the distribution or utilization of men and women."

The Board will not consider individual cases, which will be dealt with as heretofore by the machinery already provided, and will act only on representations from Government Departments.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is one of the best-guarded of Sovereigns. Day and night he wears a steel breastplate. When he was Prince of Bulgaria he had a special guard to his own person a sort of Maccabean Hercules named Christo, whose vigilance and physical vigour were legendary in all the European Courts.

JAPAN'S GROWING BEER TRADE.

The beer trade of Japan is one of those industries which have materially benefited from the war. Exports have been steadily on the increase since the early part of last year. Four-fifths of the export is represented by the products of the Dai Nippon Beer Co., which during the first half of the current year exported 168,000 cases (each containing four dozen large bottles)—a quantity exceeding the figures for the first half of last year by 73,700 cases. The countries of export, with quantities taken, are stated by the *Japan Chronicle* to be as follows:—

| | Jan-June 1915. | Jan-June 1916. |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Korea | 22,000 | 25,000 |
| Manchuria | 18,500 | 18,000 |
| North China | 8,500 | 10,000 |
| Middle China | 14,000 | 25,000 |
| South China | 7,500 | 8,000 |
| India | 13,000 | 42,000 |
| South Seas | 11,000 | 18,000 |
| Australia | 300 | 2,000 |
| Total | 92,300 | 168,000 |

The marked increase in regard to India, the South Seas, and Australia is worth notice, as these places were irrigated with German beer before the war. It is stated that the popularity of Japanese beer has lately specially increased, and, while the export has hitherto been made exclusively through the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and other exporters, foreign importers have now come to deal direct with the brewery. It is doubtful whether the present state of prosperity can be maintained after the war, and the Japanese merchants concerned are described as stating that much depends upon the improvement of the quality of Japanese beer.

SHIPPING NOTES.

"CASTLEFIELD" OVERDUE.

The s.s. *Castlefield*, owned by a Shanghai firm, is five days overdue. She left Saigon for Hongkong on the 14th inst. with several smaller boats. The latter have reached Hongkong, but there is no news of the *Castlefield*. The Harbour Master has been notified of the delay, and south-bound vessels have been asked to keep a look-out for the vessel, which is carrying a cargo of rice.

SUEZ CANAL DUES TO BE FURTHER INCREASED.

Yet another increase of 50 centimes (5d.) per ton in the Suez Canal dues is announced to take effect as from January 1st next, and will make the rate for loaded ships 71.75c. (6s. 2d.) at the normal rate of exchange) and for ships in ballast 51.25c. (4s. 2d.). The rates were raised by 50 centimes as from January 1st last, and it was announced in July would be raised by a further 50 centimes to 71.25c. and 50.75c. as from October 1st.

Since 1905 the dues have not reached the scale now announced to take effect as from the beginning of next year. The advances in the dues are to be attributed to the serious falling off in the receipts, which declined last year by nearly 24 per cent. in consequence of the reduced traffic, coupled with the rise in working costs.

OFFICIAL NIGHT.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which official night ends and begins during November.

| DATE. | ENDS. | BEGINS. |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Nov. 1st. | 6.15 a.m. | 5.50 p.m. |
| Nov. 2nd. | 6.16 a.m. | 5.58 p.m. |
| Nov. 3rd. | 6.17 a.m. | 5.57 p.m. |
| Nov. 4th. | 6.17 a.m. | 5.57 p.m. |
| Nov. 5th. | 6.18 a.m. | 5.58 p.m. |
| Nov. 6th. | 6.19 a.m. | 5.55 p.m. |
| Nov. 7th. | 6.19 a.m. | 5.55 p.m. |
| Nov. 8th. | 6.19 a.m. | 5.55 p.m. |
| Nov. 9th. | 6.20 a.m. | 5.54 p.m. |
| Nov. 10th. | 6.20 a.m. | 5.54 p.m. |
| Nov. 11th. | 6.21 a.m. | 5.54 p.m. |
| Nov. 12th. | 6.21 a.m. | 5.53 p.m. |
| Nov. 13th. | 6.22 a.m. | 5.52 p.m. |
| Nov. 14th. | 6.23 a.m. | 5.52 p.m. |
| Nov. 15th. | 6.24 a.m. | 5.51 p.m. |
| Nov. 16th. | 6.25 a.m. | 5.51 p.m. |
| Nov. 17th. | 6.26 a.m. | 5.51 p.m. |
| Nov. 18th. | 6.26 a.m. | 5.50 p.m. |
| Nov. 19th. | 6.27 a.m. | 5.50 p.m. |
| Nov. 20th. | 6.28 a.m. | 5.50 p.m. |
| Nov. 21st. | 6.28 a.m. | 5.50 p.m. |
| Nov. 22nd. | 6.29 a.m. | 5.50 p.m. |
| Nov. 23rd. | 6.30 a.m. | 5.50 p.m. |
| Nov. 24th. | 6.30 a.m. | 5.50 p.m. |
| Nov. 25th. | 6.31 a.m. | 5.49 p.m. |
| Nov. 26th. | 6.31 a.m. | 5.49 p.m. |
| Nov. 27th. | 6.31 a.m. | 5.49 p.m. |
| Nov. 28th. | 6.32 a.m. | 5.49 p.m. |
| Nov. 29th. | 6.32 a.m. | 5.49 p.m. |
| Nov. 30th. | 6.33 a.m. | 5.49 p.m. |

GERMAN MENDACITY.

Reuter's Agency has received from an official source a statement respecting the policy of deliberate mendacity as compared with formerly, now carried out by the German Press. Amongst the statements is the following:—"It is declared that great unrest reigns among munition workers, whose leave has been entirely stopped, that discontent on these grounds has culminated in acts of sabotage in Birmingham and Sheffield, and that in several munition works Chinese labourers have been introduced in large numbers." The official reply is that there is no unrest whatever among munition workers. Leave has not been entirely stopped; in the bulk of cases the Ministry of Munitions has arranged for four days' holiday to be given to the workers shortly. No acts of sabotage have occurred in any munition works, and no Chinamen are employed in any munition works in the United Kingdom.

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman & Co., in their freight circular, dated Hongkong, 28th October, state:—

Our last report was dated the 14th inst., and during the interval the freight market in the south has remained comparatively quiet, practically all the business done, except for one or two fixtures on time, being on the basis of trip charters. Business in the north continues very good and the remarks made in this connection in our last circular still hold good.

Saigon/Hongkong.—On last going to press the rate, in this direction, was 37 cents per picul. This was followed a few days later by the fixture of a small outside steamer at 40 cents per picul, and at this level the rate remained, with little business doing except by regular traders, for about a week. A few days ago, however, offers of tonnage were invited at 43 cents, and this figure has since increased to 50 cents per picul (although the local rice market has declined during the last day or two), and it is possible that owners might be induced to consider fixing at this rate.

Exports of rice from Saigon, from 1st January to 19th September, amount to 736,352 tons, as compared with 649,128 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round sifted Rice stands at \$4.00 per picul f.o.b. for September/October shipment.

BANGKOK/HONGKONG.—As reported in our last issue, the rate in this direction dropped to 50/40 cents per picul, for inside/outside the bar loading respectively, and although, during the interval, it was thought this might improve, it has remained stationary.

SAIGON/PHILIPPINES.—In view of the shortage of tonnage the rate has risen from 45 cents to 70 cents per picul, and at this latter rate a medium sized outsider has been fixed. Further tonnage could possibly be placed at this rate, as it appears that Philippine owned vessels cannot supply the demand.

SAIGON/JAVA.—The latter part of our report of 30th ult., under the heading, still holds good, and although offers have since been made to Owners for downward loading they have not been sufficiently attractive in consequence of there being, as yet, very little sugar offering from Java northwards. Demand for tonnage in the north also, to an extent, militates against Owners letting out their vessels for such long voyages.

PHILIPPINES TO COAST.—A fixture of a regular coaster, of medium size, has been made for Ningpo, Shanghai and Chinkiang at 70, 75 and 75 cents respectively. NEWORANG.—A number of fixtures have been made for trips from this port southwards, in view of the coming closing of the port, two regular coasters having been chartered at 80 cents per picul—(a record rate for at least the last ten years), a small sized outsider at 75 cents, and also a convenient fixture was put through, to bring a medium sized outsider into position, at 65 cents per picul.

COAL.—There is a certain demand in the market, but lack of tonnage from Japan has prevented fixtures being made, and the rate for the time being might be anything from \$5 to \$6 per ton.

FIXTURES REPORTED.—Hongay/Hongkong (two trips) \$4.50, Hongay/Canton P.T.

SAIL TONNAGE LOADING OR TO LOAD.—Nil.

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

MUSKETRY.
All members will in future bring with them to the range, when firing the musketry course, a sufficient number of rounds of ball ammunition from that already served out to them and which is to be used for firing the course, when they will be given in exchange a similar number of rounds of new ammunition which are not to be used.

G. K. H. BRUTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.

Monday, October 30th.—Nos. 1, 3 and 4 Sections at Central under Chief Inspector Mason. No. 2 Section at Water Police Station.

Tuesday, October 31st.—Maxim Gunners, No. 2 Company, Recruits of No. 4 Company, under Co-Sergeant Major.

Harbour patrols will wear blue uniform as from the date of this Order.

Caps will be worn on all parades, unless otherwise ordered, as from this date.

STANDING ORDER BOOKS.

A Book of Standing Orders will be issued to every member forthwith.

These Standing Orders are issued under Section 9 of the Special Police Reserve Ordinance No. 27 of 1914, and must be regarded as the property of the Government.

All ranks will make themselves thoroughly acquainted with Standing Orders, any breach of which will be regarded as an offence.

All orders issued prior to 1st September, 1916, are superseded by this Standing Order Book.

The Book is interrelated so that amendments and additions may be made, as notified.

O. C. Companies will inspect the Books from time to time to see that they are kept up to date.

O. C. Companies and Unit Commanders will at once demand the numbers of copies required for their respective Commands.

Before issue, each member's name and the rank, and the numbers of those below the rank of Inspector, will be entered in the place provided.
(Sgd.) J. W. FRANKS,
A.S.P. (R.)

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS.—Four large rooms (communicating) facing Blake Pier and the General Post Office. Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 on the Third Floor of Hotel Mansions.
For particulars apply—
MANAGER,
HONGKONG HOTEL.

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3 Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings,
1919.

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

8-ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE, for 5 or 6 months.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon. With Tennis Court.
Apply—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vaux Road Central.
[1915]

TO LET.

A SMALL OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings. Cheap rental.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW PHASE.
Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings.

TO LET.

From 1st November next.
FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PHASE.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Offices, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHARREN, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, CONNOR ROAD.
Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Lampong's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Garden Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ROMPNEY'S ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW PHASE.
NO. 8, BURROWS STREET, WANCHAI.
GODOWN.
NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.
NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 31, PRINCE KILPATRICK STREET, 66, PRINCE KILPATRICK STREET, 141, Plantation Road, Peak.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 25, BELLEVUE TERRACE with entrance on Connaught Road.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
NO. 4, DES VEAUX VILLAS, 31, PRINCE KILPATRICK STREET.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.
For 3 months.
FURNISHED FLAT or Small House in Hongkong.
Apply to—
"L. H. H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB
FIFTH MEETING OF THE SEASON.

"MATCHBOX" WINS GYMKHANA CUP.

PATRON.—H.E. Sir Francis Henry May, K.O.M.G., H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, Commodore H. G. G. Sandeman, R.N.

COMMITTEE.—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (Ex-Officio), The Hon. Mr. David Landale, Mr. D. M. Ross, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. B. D. F. Beith, Mr. H. J. Gedge, and Capt. Cassel.

Judge.—Hon. Mr. David Landale.

Handicapper.—Mr. D. M. Ross.

Clerk of the Scales.—Mr. A. Charlton.

First Starter.—Mr. H. J. Gedge.

Second Starter.—Mr. Paul M. Hodgson.

Time Keeper.—Mr. M. S. Sassoon.

There was a comparatively small attendance at the fifth Gymkhana meeting of the season, which took place at Happy Valley on Saturday, the many sporting attractions resulting in divided favours. From the point of view of interesting sport, however, the meeting was a great success: two races were won by short heads, one by a neck, and a fourth by half a length. This being the fifth meeting of the season, it was the final day for the gymkhana cup. Up to Saturday "Matchbox" had a lead of four points over "King Jack," the ponies and points being:—"Matchbox," 10; "King Jack," 6; "Oregon," 5; and "Crosby," 4. The position was that "King Jack" had to win to tie with "Matchbox," and the latter could only be tied by failing to secure a place. "Matchbox" only just managed to get a place, after a great race, and "King Jack" was forced to take second place to "Crosby," by a short head only, Knoll, on Mr. Horsford's pony, riding a very fine race. "Matchbox" secured the cup by a margin of three points over "King Jack," the final figures being:—"Matchbox," 11; "King Jack," 8; "Crosby," 5; "Oregon," 5. After the race, "Matchbox" was put up to auction, and was knocked down to Mr. R. M. Dyer for \$350. There were one ladies' event, ring tilting, for which there were only three competitors, Miss Lamert being a very easy winner. This young lady on two successive occasions carried all three rings, an achievement for which she was loudly applauded. Mrs. Lawes was next best, with three rings in three attempts. Some good prizes were paid in the cash sweeps, and the best pari-mutuel returns were paid for the half-mile distance handicap, "Fudge" who won by many lengths, paying his backers \$24.20 for a win and \$14.00 for a place.

During the afternoon the band of the 18th Infantry discoursed enjoyable selections. The results were as follow:—

FIVE FURLONGS HANDICAP.
Mr. Barady's Peter Doody, 153lb (Mr. Knoll) 1
Mr. B. D. F. Beith's Charlie Chaplin, 150lb (Mr. Gedge) 2
Mr. McMas's King Hal, 151lb (Mr. Knoll) 3
Mr. Spe's Tinker, 151lb (Mr. Fisher) 4
Dr. Forsyth's Sunshine (late Port-light), 150lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Mr. F. A. Gace's Sundown (late Antony), 147lb (Owner) 0
Time, 1min. 10secs.
Won by a short head. Half length between second and third.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.
Winning No. Winner: \$12.20
109, \$404.25 1, 5.00
57, 115.50 2, 5.10
34, 57.75 3, 5.10

GYMKHANA STAKES.
Mr. Horsford's Crosby, 149lb (Mr. Knoll) 1
Mr. B. Basto's King Jack, 150lb (Mr. Knoll) 2
Mr. C. C. Boyd's Matchbox, 152lb (Mr. Gedge) 3
Mr. David Landale's Jest (late Westland), 147 (Mr. Sedgwick) 0
+ 3lb penalty.
Time, 2mins. 13.5secs.
Won by a short head. Length between second and third.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.
Winning No. Winner: \$8.50
164, \$662.26 1, 5.50
167, 186.36 2, 0.90
175, 93.18

DISTANCE HANDICAP ABOUT HALF A MILE.
Mr. Rodex's Fudge (Mr. Barton) 1
Capt. W. B. H. Carr's Wincanton (Capt. Carr) 2
Comdr. Myburgh's Jumbo (Mr. Gace) 3
Mr. Fisher's Tamby (Mr. Fisher) 0
Mr. J. H. Congdon's Thurlston (Owner) 0
Won by many lengths. One length between second and third.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.
Winning No. Winner: \$24.20
230, \$738.01 1, 14.00
232, 210.26 2, 28.80
230, 105.43

LADIES' EVENT.—Tilting at the rings.
1—Miss Lamert.
2—Mrs. Lawes.
Miss Hastings.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.
Winning No. Winner: \$9.40
149, \$765.59 1, 6.40
53, 213.74 2, 10.70
38, 109.37 3, 10.30

POLO PONY SCAURAY, 400 YARDS.
Mr. B. D. F. Beith's Tom, 160lb (Owner) 1
Mr. Fisher's Tamby, 160lb (Owner) 2

CLASS HANDICAP: B CLASS, ONE ROUND.
Mr. H. P. White's Forester, 163lb (Mr. Knoll) 1
Mr. Spe's Tinker, 162lb (Mr. Fisher) 2
Mr. Barady's Peter Doody, 158lb (Mr. Barton) 3
Mr. B. D. F. Beith's Tom, 154lb (Mr. Gedge) 0
Mr. D. M. Ross's Social Schemer, 162lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Mr. McMas's Dunkeld, 160lb (Mr. Knoll) 0
Won by half a length. Length between second and third.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.
Winning No. Winner: \$9.40
149, \$765.59 1, 6.40
53, 213.74 2, 10.70
38, 109.37 3, 10.30

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

SPORT.

CRICKET.

CLUB EASILY DEFEAT UNIVERSITY.

At home to the University on Saturday, the Club gained a very easy victory. The Club put up 164, and with the University batsmen unable to do anything with Stalker's bowling they were only able to reply with 72. Stalker captured seven wickets for 33 runs, a most commendable achievement. Scores:—

| | |
|---|-----|
| A. A. Claxton, c. Rumjahn, b. Redmond | 31 |
| J. Stalker, c. de Souza, b. Brayshaw | 27 |
| F. Syme-Thompson, c. Fane, b. Brayshaw | 10 |
| G. E. Aubrey, l.b.w., b. Dixon | 15 |
| R. M. Austin, c. de Souza, b. Dixon | 39 |
| E. J. R. Mitchell, c. de Souza, b. Marley | 26 |
| L. D. McNicoll, c. Fane, b. Dixon | 0 |
| M. M. Maas, b. Dixon | 0 |
| H. H. Taylor, not out | 22 |
| F. Jacks, b. Marley | 1 |
| F. W. Cary, c. Dixon, b. Marley | 10 |
| Extras | 5 |
| Total | 166 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|------|----|----|----|
| BOWLING ANALYSIS. | O. | M. | R. | W. |
| Marley | 12.4 | 2 | 56 | 3 |
| Redmond | 5 | 0 | 28 | 1 |
| Brayshaw | 13 | 2 | 45 | 2 |
| Dixon | 10 | 0 | 32 | 4 |

*Bowled one wide.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| G. E. Marley, b. Stalker | 23 |
| A. de Souza, c. Cary, b. Stalker | 10 |
| K. Brayshaw, c. McNicoll, b. Taylor | 10 |
| F. A. Redmond, b. Stalker | 0 |
| Ng Sze Kwong, c. Aubrey, b. Stalker | 11 |
| A. H. Rumjahn, c. Stalker, b. Taylor | 1 |
| R. Ponsanby Fane, b. Stalker | 1 |
| J. D. Wright, c. b. Stalker | 5 |
| Chow Yat Cheng, b. Stalker | 9 |
| D. P. Dixon, c. Stalker, b. Taylor | 0 |
| W. Hall, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 0 |
| Total | 72 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|----|----|----|
| BOWLING ANALYSIS. | O. | M. | R. | W. |
| Stalker | 10 | 0 | 33 | 7 |
| Taylor | 9.3 | 0 | 33 | 3 |

H.M.S. "TAMAR" v. H.M.S. "CORNWALL."

Thanks mainly to Cmdr. Gibson, who contributed 58 runs (not out) to a total of 107, the "Tamar" gained a comfortable victory over the "Cornwall" by 25 runs. Cmdr. Gibson was ably assisted by Hopper, who made a good 80 before being run out out. For the "Cornwall" Wills and Fisher each did well with 18 and 21 respectively. Scores:—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Commander, Gibson, not out | 58 |
| Mr. Robinson, b. Beer | 7 |
| Rowe, b. Beer | 0 |
| Pavitt, b. Fisher | 1 |
| Hopper, run out | 80 |
| Mr. Wilde, c. Yeo, b. Beer | 2 |
| Heck, b. Fisher | 3 |
| White, c. Wills, b. Beer | 3 |
| Kison, b. Beer | 2 |
| Lister, run out | 2 |
| Barclay, c. Beer, b. Fisher | 5 |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total | 107 |

H.M.S. "CORNWALL."

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Mr. Johnson, run out | 9 |
| Glynn, b. Wilde | 6 |
| Simpson, b. Barclay | 3 |
| Yeo, l.b.w., b. Barclay | 6 |
| Mr. Barstow, c. Paritt, b. Wilde | 3 |
| Beer, Wilde | 1 |
| Morgan, b. Barclay | 0 |
| Mr. Goudy, b. Wilde | 5 |
| Wills, b. Wilde | 18 |
| Fisher, c. Lister, b. Gibson | 21 |
| Jacobs, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 0 |
| Total | 81 |

CIVIL SERVICE v. H.M.S. "FANTOME."

An interesting game was played between the above on the Civil Service ground on Saturday, the Civil Service winning by one run only. Wiltchell put up a useful 26 for the winners, and Hamilton, in taking 6 for 29, and Nagus 5 for 23, bowled extremely well. Scores:—

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| T. Lamble, c. Bryant | 4 |
| H. E. O. Bird, c. Lewis | 15 |
| J. Ling, c. Bryant | 0 |
| R. C. Wiltchell, c. Nagus | 26 |
| B. W. Beane, l.b.w., b. Nagus | 1 |
| Hon. Mr. C. Severn, c. Nagus | 1 |
| E. W. Hamilton, c. Steele | 0 |
| C. J. Tacchi, c. Steele | 0 |
| S. O. Else, c. Grigg | 1 |
| C. Sarna, c. Lewis, b. Nagus | 0 |
| R. A. C. North, not out | 9 |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total | 69 |

Mr. Congdon's Thurlston, 160lb (Owner) 0

Won by two lengths. Many lengths between second and third.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.

Winning No. Winner: \$8.30

123, \$744.17 1, 9.60

195, 212.62 2, 1.50

150, 51.31

CLASS HANDICAP: A CLASS, ONE AND A QUARTER MILE.

Mr. Horsford's Crosby, 163lb (Mr. Knoll) 1

Mr. McMas's King Hal, 164lb (Mr. Knoll) 2

Mr. B. Basto's King Jack, 160lb (Mr. Barton) 3

Mr. C. C. Boyd's Matchbox, 160lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 0

Mr. G. C. Moxon's Formosa, 163lb (Mr. Fisher) 0

Mr. Staves' Matabele, 152lb (Mr. Gedge) 0

Won by a neck. Half a length between second and third.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.

Winning No. Winner: \$14.00

212, \$908.42 1, 6.70

170, 258.12 2, 9.60

7, 129.06 3, 9.20

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | | | | |
|---------|---|----|---|---|
| Haskett | 5 | 10 | 5 | 1 |
| Bryant | 3 | 23 | 2 | 1 |
| Nagus | 4 | 28 | 1 | 1 |
| Lewis | 1 | 16 | 1 | 1 |
| Steele | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

H.M.S. "FANTOME."

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Hood, b. Hamilton | 2 |
| Hunt, c. and b. Bird | 0 |
| Haskett, b. Hamilton | 1 |
| Bryant, run out | 0 |
| Nagus, c. Hamilton | 17 |
| Lewis, c. Ling, b. Hamilton | 10 |
| Laudous Shaw, not out | 10 |
| Grigg, b. Hamilton | 0 |
| Steele, b. Wiltchell | 8 |
| Jones, b. Wiltchell | 0 |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total | 68 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | | | | |
|-----------|----|----|---|---|
| Hamilton | 10 | 29 | 6 | 1 |
| Bird | 8 | 18 | 1 | 1 |
| Wiltchell | 5 | 10 | 2 | 1 |

KOWLOON v. R.E. AND DEPARTMENTS.

This match, played at Kowloon, on Saturday, resulted in a win for the home team by eleven runs. Full scores are appended:—

KOWLOON.

| | |
|---|----|
| B. D. Evans, c. Wahl, b. Laurence | 22 |
| E. J. Edwards, b. Scott | 8 |
| J. V. Braga, b. Skelcher | 8 |
| W. H. Stapleton, c. Pearce, b. Scott | 1 |
| C. C. Clark, b. Scott | 8 |
| S. E. Green, b. McGregor | 25 |
| D. J. McKenzie, c. Heath, b. Laurence | 1 |
| L. J. Blackburn, c. Pearce, b. McGregor | 0 |
| W. Wessner, c. Townsend, b. Laurence | 1 |
| H. Overy, not out | 5 |
| J. C. Fletcher, b. McGregor | 1 |
| Total | 72 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | | | |
|----------|-----|----|---|
| Scott | 7 | 31 | 3 |
| Skelcher | 4 | 20 | 1 |
| Laurence | 5 | 11 | 2 |
| McGregor | 3.4 | 10 | 3 |

R. E. AND DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|--|----|
| G. McGregor, c. Edwards, b. Braga | 2 |
| J. Pearce, c. Green, b. Evans | 1 |
| L. D. B. Wahl, c. Braga, b. Evans | 6 |
| F. E. Laurence, c. Blackburn, b. Evans | 32 |
| H. Skelcher, c. Edwards, b. Braga | 2 |
| C. Heath, l.b.w., b. Braga | 0 |
| C. Millard, c. Overy, b. Evans | 10 |
| R. Townsend, b. Evans | 4 |
| C. Bradley, run out | 1 |
| A. M. Scott, b. Evans | 1 |
| J. L. Black, not out | 1 |
| Total | 61 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| BOWLING ANALYSIS. | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|----|----|----|
| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
| Evans | 9.2 | 2 | 28 | 6 |
| Braga | 8 | | 23 | 3 |

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. R.G.A.

These teams met in a "friendly" at the Happy Valley on Saturday. The R.G.A. were poorly represented. The original team was chosen from the 83rd and 88th Companies, but at the last minute only one man of the 83rd Company turned out, the others having to be replaced by R.A. men on the ground, whose abilities were unknown. In spite of this, however, the team played a good plucky game, the Club only winning by three goals to one after a very hard fight.

From the start the game was very fast and evenly contested. The Club right wing, Robinson and McTavish, played well and made repeated runs towards the Artillery goal, but they found Dickenson a stumbling block, and some lively tussles ensued. Dickenson, who has lately arrived in the Colony, has proved himself a capable back and will make a sound defender for the gunners during the present season. The first goal was notched by the Artillerymen, Halls finding no difficulty in scoring from a well-placed centre from the right wing. The Club forwards soon got going again and gave the R.A. defence some trouble, and eventually found the net, Robinson beating the goal-keeper with a well-placed shot. Half-time arrived with the scores even. After the interval the game again became keen and interesting. The Club, however, were not long in obtaining the lead, the gunners' custodian letting a long shot from Stewart pass over his head. The Artillerymen now took up the attack and Goldenberg was called upon repeatedly to save. Youngman tested him with a hard low shot which looked like finding the net, but it was saved in fine style. From now onwards the game was a ding-dong struggle. The Club's lead was further increased by Robinson. Talfourd, at centre half for the R.A. kept his team together, and did some fine work, whilst Raitton, for the Club, played a splendid game at back. No further goals were registered, although the gunners' forwards tried hard to avert defeat. Referee, Mr. Coxon.

2ND DIVISION.

R.E. (R.) v. H.K. POLICE (R.).

The Services had rather a bad time on Saturday, the Engineers being the only team to emerge victorious. They had out quite a different team this week from that which lost to the Shropshires, and they gained a very easy victory over the Police. If their forwards had made use of all opportunities the score would have been considerably larger, as the soldiers had practically all the game, Jones, the R.E. goalkeeper, seldom being called upon to do anything. In the first half Allen, Parton, and Baker (2) each netted for the R.E. After the interval the Police managed to prevent any further goals, although they were unable to drive the soldiers into their own part of the field. Result:—R.E. (R.), 4; H.K. Police (R.), 0. Referee, Mr. Bowles.

SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC v. NAVY (R.).

A large crowd, mainly Chinese, assembled on the Naval Ground to witness this match, and were rewarded by seeing a well-contested game. The Chinese team played very clever football, and it was soon evident that the sailors would have to go all the way to win. The civilians pressed a first and tested the goalkeeper with a rather weak shot, which he had no difficulty in saving. The Navy were the first to open the scoring. Cleave netting with a nice shot. The Athletic followed with an equally good shot, for which Chin Kiu Fan was responsible. Half-time arrived with the scores 1-1. In the second half, Palmer put the Navy ahead, but the Athletic pressed strongly, and Kwok Po Kan equalised with a really brilliant individual effort. The game looked like ending in a draw, when Kwok Po Kan again came into prominence and scored another well-deserved goal. There was no time for further goals, and the South China Athletic won a good game by 3 goals to 2. Referee, Mr. Davies.

87th COMPANY R.G.A. v. ISLAMICS.

This match was watched by a large crowd, chiefly supporters of the civilian team, who had the satisfaction of seeing their favourites emerge victorious. Both teams played good football, the Islamics, especially, showing excellent combination, tackling well, and kicking clearly. For the soldiers, German, at centre-half deserves special mention. He always seemed to be there when wanted, kicking the ball at all kinds of angles and never making a mistake. The Islamics won the game in the first half, a good effort by the right wing being rewarded by a goal, which Omar scored. A few seconds afterwards, some good combination gave Hamid a chance, and he registered the second point with a shot that gave the Army goalkeeper no chance. There was no further scoring, for, although the civilians often looked dangerous, the gunners' defence was sound, and they managed to keep their goal intact. Result:—Islamics, 2; 87th Company R.G.A., 0. Referee, Mr. Banks.

KOWLOON v. LUSITANO.

This game was played on the Club Ground, before a considerable number of spectators, and till well into the second half appeared likely to end in a goalless draw. The ball was kept well on the move, each side at times looking like scoring but failing to do so, although Franco almost managed it on two occasions. In the second half Xavier gave Lusitano the lead with a good shot, and shortly afterwards Franco, by an individual effort, brought the ball down to the Kowloon goal. The goalkeeper saved it but could not clear and Franco bundled it into the net. There was no further scoring, the game ending in a well-deserved win for the Lusitano by 2 goals to nil. Referee, Mr. Coxon.

LAWN BOWLS.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

TAIKOO v. REST.

This challenge match was played on the Police Club green at Happy Valley on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Rest by 23 shots. The Taikoo Club, it is only fair to state, was unfortunately placed owing to a number of its best players having to call off at practically the last moment, and although the substitutes brought in did very well the skill of their opponents was too much for them. The Police team was particularly strong and were 19 up. One of the challenging club's rinks made a brave struggle, and, skillfully skipped by Ferguson, wrested victory from the Civil Service by a single shot. Silver spoons subscribed for by the players were presented to the members of the winning rinks by Mrs. Bond at the close of the match. The scores were as under:—

Taikoo. Civil Service.

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Eldridge | Stanley |
| Middleton | Duncan |
| Porris | Dawson |
| Ferguson | Blake |
| (skip)..... 15 | (skip)..... 14 |

Kowloon.

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Bateman | Harvey |
| Muirhead | Muir |
| Dickie | Gow |
| Provise | Russell |
| (skip)..... 17 | (skip)..... 22 |

Police.

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Goard | G. Watt |
| Weir | Grant |
| Morrison | Gerrard |
| Grimshaw | Pitt |
| (skip)..... 14 | (skip)..... 33 |

In a sweepstake held in connection with the match \$656 were subscribed, of which \$164 were voted to the Hongkong branch of the Overseas Club Hospital Fund.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

WANCHAI ARMED ROBBERY.

The two armed robbers who were arrested by Police Reserves in Wanchai on Thursday night were charged before Mr. Hazland with armed robbery. Both men pleaded guilty, but upon the application of Inspector Sim a remand until Wednesday was granted.

Two other men have been arrested in connection with the robbery, which took place at 3, Keswick Street.

OPIUM.

The Chinese who was discharged at the last Criminal Sessions on a charge of offering a bribe to Revenue Officer Wildin, was brought before Mr. Melbourne in connection with being in possession of 113 taels of opium dross. The charge of "being in possession" was withdrawn, and the man was accordingly discharged.

Another Chinese was fined \$600 for being in possession of "quantity of the drug."

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THIS FINE SPECIALLY BLENDED NEW SEASON'S HANKOW TEA FOR XMAS 1916.

A 5 Catty Box constitutes one of the most acceptable Xmas Presents to those at Home. Without doubt the Finest Blend of TEA at the Price to be had in China.



PRICES:—Including Freight, Duty, Delivery and Insurance to any address in the United Kingdom: Per 5 Catty Box, \$13.00.

ALSO ACTIVE SERVICE PARCELS for the Expeditionary Forces in

FRANCE, MESOPOTAMIA, SALONICA, EGYPT, AFRICA, THE NORTH SEA, AND PRISONERS-OF-WAR IN GERMANY.

FOOD DELICACIES, SMOKING REQUISITES, AND CAMP COMFORTS.

These Parcels are very popular at the Front and also with the Prisoners-of-War, being of varied interest and made up of acceptable commodities.

POST EARLY TO ENSURE DELIVERY FOR XMAS. PACKED AND POSTED TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE WAR AREA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. THE FINEST HOUSEHOLD STORE IN THE EAST.

Obtainable at: HONGKONG CIGAR STORE, GRECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE, ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE, KELLY & WALSH, LTD., LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., A. S. WATSON & CO.

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES. HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large Size. Finest and "First Quality," Choicest Sold in tins of 100 at \$4.50 Egyptian Cigarettes. per 100 Duty. Paid. Sands foremost in the opinion of all popular Egyptian. Connoisseurs.



Obtainable at: HONGKONG CIGAR STORE, GRECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE, ANGLO-EG

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON GENOA, COLUMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo, by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at THREE RINK into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharft and Godown Company, Limited, where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 4th Nov. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on 4th Nov., at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHEWSON & CO., LTD. Agents. Hongkong, 25th October, 1916. [1323]

SHIPOWNERS' COMPOSITION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Advertisement which has been appearing in this paper was inserted without our authority. Mr. CHAS. A. MUTTON ceases from this date to represent us for the sale of this article.

W. A. HANNIBAL & CO., Sole Agents, HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA. [1320]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Re LEONARD RONALD NEEDHAM, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897 made an Order limiting the time for creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 15th day of November, 1916. All creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date. Dated the 21st day of October, 1916. JOHN BENTLEY, c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, Executor of the Estate of L. R. NEEDHAM, deceased. [1327]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of CHEANG HONG LIM alias CHEANG BENG HOON, deceased, late of Singapore in the Straits Settlements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of eight days from the date hereof application will be made to the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction for the sealing of the Will of CHEANG HONG LIM alias CHEANG BENG HOON, late of Singapore in the Straits Settlements, deceased, granted by the Supreme Court at Singapore aforesaid on the 13th March, 1893, and on the 6th day of March, 1899, and on the 26th day of June, 1899, to the Executrix and Executors therein appointed respectively. Dated the 26th day of October, 1916. OTTO KONG SENG, Solicitor for the Applicant, Khoo Ek Neo. [1314]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of CHEANG KAK BOE (deceased), late of Singapore in the Straits Settlements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of eight days from the date hereof application will be made to the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction for the sealing of the Letters of Administration of CHEANG KAK BOE, late of Singapore in the Straits Settlements, deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of Singapore aforesaid to Khoo Ek Neo on the 22nd day of February, 1907. Dated this 26th day of October, 1916. OTTO KONG SENG, Solicitor for the Applicant, Khoo Ek Neo. [1315]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

MESSESS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

ON MONDAY,

the 13th day of November, 1916, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 1356. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated 16th February, 1912. Annual Crown Rent \$76.00. Area 100,110 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.

Princes' Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

MESSESS. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1916. [1316]

INTIMATIONS

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, TO DAY (MONDAY), 30th Oct., 1916, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 14th October, to WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order.

M. MANUK, Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1916. [1329]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per Share will be paid to all Shareholders on the Company's Register as at 31st October, 1916. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 8th November, both days inclusive. Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Hongkong Office, Queen's Buildings, on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1916. By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1916. [1326]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1636 for 50 Shares numbered from 6320 to 6369 inclusive, standing in the Colonial (Hongkong) Register in the name of Mr. Woo Yux Cho, having been LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Russell Street, Hongkong, within 30 days from the date hereof, a duplicate Certificate for the said shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1916. [1307]

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE SALE OF WORK

IN AID OF

Local Charities for Children and CHILDREN OF THE EMPIRE FUND FOR DISABLED AND BLIND SOLDIERS AND SAILORS and the BELGIAN ORPHANS IN BELGIUM.

To be held in the grounds of Government House, by kind permission of His Excellency the Governor.

ON SATURDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

from 2 to 6 P.M.

Entrance only at the Garden Gate in Upper Albert Road.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Adults 30 cents. Children 10 "

All Members and Associates wearing M. C. L. Badges, free.

Come to see the "SWANKS" and "TABLEAUX" 5.30 P.M. Tickets \$1.00.

Toys and Fancy Articles, Ices, Sweets, Tea, Lucky Well, Tulip Garden, Maypole Dances.

No CHITS TAKEN.

[1318]

CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT AND BANK COMPAGNIE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any Persons or Firms having Claims against the Hongkong Branch of the CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT & BANK COMPAGNIE are required to file the same with the Liquidators on or before 31st October, 1916, after which date no claim will be recognized.

BRADLEY & CO. LTD., Liquidators.

[1308]

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER.

IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 21st October, 1916. Dated the 27th October, 1916.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 16, Queen's Road Central, Liquidators.

[1359]

WANTED.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS on the Peak for little girl aged 6.

Apply—

Box 33, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1321]

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the Marine Engineers' Guild in Hongkong. An Engineer Preferred. Reply to 17, NANKING ROAD, Shanghai. [1315]

WANTED.

TWO EXPERIENCED OPERATORS to take charge of large drag line excavators in connection with Irrigation Works now under construction in Siam.

Applications, accompanied by copies of recent testimonials should be addressed to the Director General, Royal Irrigation Department, Bangkok, Siam, stating age, experience, salary required, and whether married or single. [1304]

INTIMATIONS

The List will be Closed on or before 15th November, 1916.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT SIX PER CENT. WAR LOAN OF 1916.

Issue of \$3,000,000 Hongkong Currency six per cent. Bonds to Bearer authorised by the War Loan Ordinance 1916.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE HANDED OVER TO THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT AS A WAR CONTRIBUTION FROM THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THIS LOAN ARE GUARANTEED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG AND ARE SECURED BY THE REVENUES OF THE COLONY.

PRICE OF ISSUE \$100 PER CENT.

Interest payable—1st May and 1st November.

First Coupon for full six months' interest payable—1st May, 1917.

Principal repayable at par on—1st November, 1928, or, at the option of the Government of Hongkong, principal may be wholly or partially repaid at any time after the fifth year by drawings of Bonds.

The HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, are instructed by the Government of Hongkong to invite subscriptions for the above Loan.

The Bonds will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, payable to Bearer with half-yearly interest coupons attached payable 1st May and 1st November, at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong.

The first coupon will be attached to Scrip Certificates, which will be exchanged later for definitive Bonds.

This loan will be free from any local taxation as regards both principal and interest.

Applications will be received by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, from whom the necessary printed forms can be obtained. Such applications must be for \$100, or any multiple thereof and be accompanied by a deposit of 25 per cent. of the amount applied for.

Applications may be accepted in whole or in part, and in the event of partial allotment the surplus amount paid as deposit will be appropriated towards the payment of instalments due on allotment.

The Government has the right to refuse any application.

Payment will be required as follows, viz:—25 per cent. on application. 25 " " allotment (4th Dec., 1916). 25 " " 25th December, 1916. 25 " " 17th January, 1917.

In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its due date, the deposit and instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates, with coupon attached for the first half-year's interest due on 1st May, 1917, will be issued after payment of the instalment due on allotment, and such certificates, when fully paid, will be exchangeable for Bonds when received. Notice will be given when Bonds are ready for delivery.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, 25th October, 1916. [1304]

INTIMATION

GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM.

The latest addition to our fine series of LAVENDER TOILET

ARTICLES, is a powder of

exceptional merit. It has real

ANTISEPTIC properties and is

wonderfully SOOTHING to the

SKIN.

1-LB. Size for \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

13

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 27th OCTOBER, 1916.

THRICE REFUSED.

ALTHOUGH the annual meeting of the Hongkong Licensing Board on Friday

was free from any of the enlivening incidents that attracted so much attention last year the proceedings were not devoid of interest. For the third time in

succession the application for the renewal of the Grand Hotel licence was refused on grounds which, in the absence of any objection to the house or to the way in which it has been conducted, must be obvious, though the Chairman declared his inability to satisfy Mr. F. Reichmann's curiosity on the point. The decision is the more noteworthy in view of the fact that, with the exception of the Colonial Secretary, who presided, the membership of the Board has undergone a complete change during the past twelve months. That change, it will be remembered, was rendered necessary by the resignation en bloc of the whole of the unofficial members as a protest against the action of the Executive in over-riding the decision of the Board and restoring to Mr. P. O. PEUSTER and Mr. F. REICHMANN the licences of the Peak Hotel and the Grand Hotel respectively after they had been withdrawn. In the correspondence which was subsequently published on the subject, the unofficial members announced that the Government had reduced their position to "a miserable farce," to which they would "no longer be parties." The Government then explained that Mr. PEUSTER was a naturalised British subject, and, as such, entitled to enjoy all the privileges attaching to that status, while Mr. REICHMANN was "the only male German subject who was exempted from deportation at the time that these members of the German community who were not interned were deported, and this exemption was granted at the express request of Major LAWRENCE, Provost Marshal

endorsed by Major-General KELLY, General Officer Commanding the Troops, to whom Major LAWRENCE's recommendation was referred." In his petition to the Governor-in-Council Mr. REICHMANN, who is of military age, pointed out that he left Germany in 1897 with the fixed determination of never returning to it, and, as a consequence, he could never set foot again in German territory without incurring heavy risks. Moreover, it had been rendered impossible for him even to associate with German subjects by reason of the fact that he had "frequently expressed very strong views in the hearing, or to the knowledge, of German subjects in favour of Great Britain and against Germany, in the present crisis." He further explained that he had applied to the local Government for letters of naturalisation in 1912, but was ineligible to receive them because he had not, at that date, resided in the Colony for the qualifying period of five years. At the time we remarked that if this information had been confided to the Licensing Board before it dealt with the applications the trouble which subsequently arose might have been avoided, but, though we still think that would have been the proper course to adopt, it is no longer possible, in view of what occurred on Friday, to argue that it would have influenced the Board's decision, for it is to be assumed that on the present occasion the Board were fully cognisant of the facts. Last year the renewal of the Grand Hotel licence was refused by five votes to one, the majority including two members of the Executive Council, one of whom was an official. On Friday the figures were 4-3, the minority consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Captain-Superintendent of Police, and Mr. T. F. HOYER. It may be remarked, in passing, that it does not seem desirable, if only for the sake of appearances, that the Police, by whom objections to licences are advanced, should take part in the deliberations of the Board. The point, however, that we wish to make now is that seven out of eight members of the unofficial Justices of the Peace who have been called upon to serve on the Licensing Board—one half on the nomination of H.E. the Governor and the other half on election by their colleagues—have maintained the same attitude. This is a fact of very considerable significance. In the event of an appeal it will not make the task of the Executive Council any easier, and, if it be true that the Governor intends to leave the Colony for a much-needed holiday during the present week, the Colonial Secretary, as Acting Head of the Administration and as Chairman of the Licensing Board, will be placed in rather a delicate position.

Sir Everard Fraser, the British Consul-General at Shanghai, is on a visit to Peking. The name of Dr. H. Balcan has been added to the local register of medical practitioners. A coal scow, while loading the s.s. *Kunachon* on Friday, fell overboard and was drowned. During the absence on leave of Mr. E. R. DOWDY, Mr. C. F. LUBATTI will act as Government Analyst.

During Friday night some person entered 43, Staunton Street, occupied by Mrs. Broadbridge, and left with clothing valued at \$10.50.

The Military Medal has been awarded to Mr. H. J. MILLINGTON. Before leaving Hongkong for the front the recipient was a Sanitary Inspector.

The *Gazette* contains a proclamation by H.E. the Governor which subjects H.M. Forces in the Colony to the Army Act for a further period of three months.

Mr. C. D. WILKINSON, of Hongkong, has left Peking for Hankow, where he will stay with his brother, the British Consul-General, Sir W. H. WILKINSON.

H.M. the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the Ordinance authorising the appropriation of a supplementary sum of \$3,947,027.41 to defray the charges of the year 1915.

It is notified that gun practice will be carried out on Sunday, November 5th, from Belcher's Port in a north-westerly direction, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. All junks, ships and other vessels are warned to keep clear of the ranges.

A private telegram reached the Colony on Saturday announcing the death of Mr. John Macgregor, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Caldwell, Macgregor & Co. The deceased, who was in his 80th year, took an active oversight of the branch of the business in Shanghai, where he was well-known to the older residents.

As the result of a junk colliding with the West River steamer *Shun Lee*, the wife of a junk master has died, following immersion. When the collision occurred the deceased and another woman, the only people on board the junk, were thrown into the water. An Aberdeen launch rescued them, but the junk-master's wife, despite efforts at artificial respiration by P. C. Fall, expired.

Messrs. Wassiamull Assomull & Co. have kindly presented three chests of tea to the War Charities Committee for the use of the wounded in hospitals. At the request of the donors, two chests are being despatched to the Honorary Secretary of the Sind Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund at Karachi; and the third to the representatives of the War Charities Committee in London.

Major McHardy R.F.A., who was in Hongkong when war broke out, has now become a Brigadier-General. The officer had made a great study of German military matters in anticipation of a war between England and Germany, and when in Hongkong he greatly lamented the fact that he was not at the front. Later on, however, he attained his ambition, and is now a Brigadier-General, a most rapid promotion.

We are informed by Bishop Pozzoni that, next Friday, a Solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass will be held in the Catholic Cathedral at 7.30 a.m. for the repose of the souls of those who have died in the war. All the Catholics of the Colony are earnestly exhorted to attend. The commemorations to be held (according to the Catholic Directory) on the 3rd, 4th, and 6th November will, consequently, be held one day later in each case respectively.

Last Friday, Saturday and Sunday, a Triduum Service took place in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, in compliance with the wishes of His Holiness the Pope, who has directed this Triduum to be held throughout the Catholic Churches in order to implore from the Almighty the blessings of peace. During these days, masses were said in the morning with a sermon in Chinese; in the evening the Holy Rosary and Litany of the Blessed Virgin were recited, and a sermon was delivered in Portuguese, followed by the Benediction of the Holy Sacrament. The Very Rev. Dr. A. Gomes, vice-rector of the St. Joseph's College, Macao, was the preacher and he closed for his subject the convenience of frequent Communion, its utility and necessity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO AVOID MISADVENTURE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Cases of misadventure (such are the verdicts of the jury in most of the cases) through careless driving of motor-cars and cycles are becoming too frequent.

I have called attention several times to the fact that motor-driving should never be allowed in narrow and crowded streets, such as Wanchai Road and other similar streets, and yet motors are still allowed to run at high speed, sounding horns to the annoyance of the passers-by and residents in that district. Sometimes three or four cars follow one after another full of ladies of the celestial empire, etc. Wanchai Road is unsuitable for motors; they should take their course along the Praya, where the crowd is not so marked and the road much wider.

The speed of motors should be limited to less than that at which the trams run when approaching stations. Proper driving and due precautions are the only means of avoiding having to listen in Court to cases of "death through misadventure."

Children get nervous whenever they run into danger, and men also sometimes feel the effects on their nerves. Why, then, do not motors lessen their speed and stop at once when they see danger? This is such a serious matter that the Legislature should deal with the question.—Yours, etc.

A PRUDENT ADVISER.

THE WAR.

THE ROUMANIAN SITUATION: MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

GERMAN OUTRAGES AT SEA:

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP TORPEDOED.

USEFUL GAINS ON THE WEST FRONT:

FORT VAUX SURROUNDED ON THREE SIDES.

THE CHANNEL RAID.

The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KING CONSTANTINE'S LATEST.

TRANSFERS TROOPS TO DISPEL
DISTRUST.

ATHENS, October 29th.

An official report states that with a view to dispelling the Entente's distrust the King has spontaneously ordered the transfer of forces from Epirus and Thessaly to Peloponnese, leaving only sufficient to maintain order.

THE ROUMANIAN SITUATION. HOPEFUL ADVICES RECEIVED BY "THE TIMES."

LONDON, October 28th.

The Times has received private authoritative advice from the Roumanian northern frontier of the most hopeful description, indicating that the enemy's attacks are not so menacing as they seem. There is a growing feeling in quarters competent to judge that the assaults from Transylvania may be checked.

The temporary loss of the Dobruja is admittedly serious, as this open door to Bulgaria must be re-opened, but the Austro-Germans seem to have abandoned the attempt to thrust a wedge on the Bukovina frontier between the Roumanian and the main Russian armies, while from Pripiet to the Bukovina the Russians, though pressed by strong forces, are holding their own everywhere. The conflicts in the passes between Predeal and Orsova do not indicate rapid progress, which is imperative for the enemy. The relative positions on the Predeal and Toerzburg Passes remain practically unchanged. There has been no fresh enemy advance in the Roterturm Pass, while the Roumanians, though they have retired southwards, are still in the Vulcan Pass.

General von Hindenburg, at an unpropitious season, has sought to deflect his main effort eastwards and runs great risks, of which the Allies on the West, in the South and in Macedonia will take the utmost advantage.

ENEMY REPORTED AT KIMPOLUNG.

LONDON, October 28th.

The Daily Chronicle's Petrograd correspondent says that General von Falkenhayn's troops have reached Kimpolung, twenty miles inside Roumania (near the Toerzburg Pass).

ROUMANIAN SUCCESSES IN TRANSYLVANIA.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

LONDON, October 30th.

A Roumanian communiqué records a number of successes in Transylvania. The most important was in the Vulcan Pass, where the enemy, who had advanced West of Jiu, was vigorously attacked and completely defeated, leaving a thousand dead on the battlefield. The Roumanians, whose offensive continues, have up till now counted 450 Bavarian prisoners, and took 16 machine guns and three field guns. The Roumanians also attacked and drove back the enemy in Uzul Valley, taking 900 prisoners, five machine guns, numerous rifles, and much material.

Five hundred prisoners were taken in two other sectors, while the enemy in the Trotus Valley fled before an attack which recaptured the Pistoulpin position. The Roumanians are also attacking in the Buzer Valley, where fighting continues.

The situation in Dobruja is unchanged.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN REPORT.

TWO HEIGHTS ABANDONED.

LONDON, October 28th.

A Russian communiqué says:—There is nothing important to report in Dobruja. The enemy has been fiercely attacking near the Brau in the Tirluluj and Jiu Valley region, and in Dornavatra and southward thereof. Our advanced posts have been compelled to abandon two heights at Dornavatra, but the attacks southward have been unsuccessful.

SERBIANS CAPTURE TRENCHES.

SLIGHT ADVANCE AT CERNA.

LONDON, October 28th.

A Serbian communiqué states that several trenches have been captured and 3 officers and 70 men (Bulgarians) have been taken.

There has been a slight advance at Cerna.

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

MOST USEFUL GAINS.

LONDON, October 28th.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France reports:—The weather was fine on the 28th instant, but the ground was waterlogged, its surface resembling billows of mud. Nevertheless a British minor operation resulted in most useful gains of ground between Les Boeufs and Le Transloy.

GENERAL HAIG'S REPORTS. CAPTURE OF IMPORTANT ENEMY TRENCHES.

LONDON, October 28th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—The enemy's artillery was active in the neighbourhood of Les Boeufs.

A later report (on the 29th) by General Sir Douglas Haig says:—In the morning we carried out a successful operation north-east of Les Boeufs, as a result of which we captured several important enemy trenches. Our artillery bombardment was most effective. The enemy, when driven from his positions, was caught by our rifle fire. We took prisoner 2 officers and 61 men.

Our artillery has been active in the Messines, Armentières, Guinchy, Hohenwollern, and Gommecourt areas.

THE VERDUN FIGHTING. A MELEE IN THE MIST.

LONDON, October 28th.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters in France reports:—Features of the Verdun victory were the slight cost at which victory was obtained and the extraordinary perfection of the French technique in assault. The decisive stage was fought in a mist which completely enshrouded the battlefield.

"DONNERWETTER" THE FRENCH.

The infantry, without firing a shot, advanced with bayonets fixed, and when they dashed upon the Germans through the mist they heard startled shouts of "Donnerwetter! The French," as the Germans yelled.

Fort Vaux is now surrounded on three sides and will fall whenever the French choose.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

QUARRY CARRIED.

PARIS, October 28th.

A communiqué says:—There has been in intermittent cannonading on the Somme, and very violent cannonading on the Verdun front.

The French grenadiers carried an organised quarry north-east of Donauumont.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, October 29th.

A communiqué says:—Except a most violent artillery duel in the region of Donauumont the day has been quiet. The bad weather continues.

Africa.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EAST AFRICAN OPERATIONS.

CLEARING THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, October 28th.

An official report says:—Nothing important has happened in East Africa since last communiqué. The bulk of the German forces remain in the vicinity of the Rufgi River, with a strong detachment at Mahenge.

A small British column is clearing the country south of the Rufgi delta.

Survivors of the German force dislodged from Tabora are making towards Mahenge.

Reorganisation of the troops in the south and the repair of the central railway are proceeding.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CHANNEL RAID.

NEED FOR MORE STRINGENT
PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

LONDON, October 28th.

The audacity of the German raid in the Channel is recognised. Some experts believe that it means the beginning of a new and more aggressive naval policy dictated by General von Hindenburg against the more cautious counsel of German seamen. The failure of the raid merely emphasises the greatness of the British naval achievement in securing the Channel transports hitherto without the loss of a single life, but the fact that enemy destroyers have been able to attempt such a raid is regarded as calling for more stringent preventive measures.

FRENCH TRAWLER SUNK.

LONDON, October 28th.

A French communiqué says that five returning German destroyers encountered two French trawlers, and sank one. Most of the crew, however, were saved.

MORE GERMAN "FRIGHT- FULNESS."

MERCHANT CAPTAINS TO BE TAKEN PRISONER.

LONDON, October 28th.

The latest example of German "frightfulness" is an order to take prisoner all captains of Allied merchantmen on the ground that they are carrying out a system of espionage on behalf of their Governments. The first case of this disposition appears to be that of the Captain of the Roumanian, sixty-nine of whose crew have landed at Bantry and state that the captain was taken prisoner while they were ordered to take to their boats.

MORE PIRACY.

LONDON, October 28th.

The Norwegian steamer Bygbo has been sunk.

The steamer Frisco, bound from Lerwick to Cuxhaven, has been captured and taken to Loughaven.

The trawler Furchia has been sunk and her crew taken as prisoners to Germany.

The latest sinkings are:—The steamer Pan Dam (Norwegian), Jonkopig (Swedish), and Sparta (British), and the sailing vessels Katschka (Norwegian) and Vaborg (Danish).

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIOLATION OF DUTCH TERRITORY.

THE HAGUE, October 28th.

It is officially announced that the Government have remonstrated with Germany against a new violation of Dutch territory by an airship, which was fired on from several places. Objects were dropped by the airship, and were not fragments of bombs.

PROTEST BY GOVERNMENT.

THE HAGUE, October 28th.

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GERMAN WAR CREDIT.

SIX HUNDRED MILLIONS
STERLING.

AMSTERDAM, October 28th.

In the Reichstag Count Van Roeder, Minister of Finance, in moving a Vote of Credit of 2600,000,000 sterling, said the War Credits already passed amounted to 22,600,000,000, and the fifth War Loan to 2532,000,000, with about four million subscribers. The total expenditure of all belligerents was estimated at 212,600,000,000, of which one-third fell to Germany and her Allies.

The Vote was passed despite opposition by the Democratic Labour Union.

D.S.O. FOR COL. ELKINGTON.

LONDON, October 28th.

The Gazette announces that the D.S.O. has been awarded to Col. J. P. Elkington, of the Warwickshires.

STORM IN ENGLISH CHANNEL.

MANY WRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, October 28th.

Weather of the stormiest kind prevailed in the English Channel on Thursday night and Friday. There were many wrecks, and lifeboats were in active employment.

The Sulcombe lifeboat, returning from assisting a distressed schooner, turned turtle close to Plymouth harbour. Thirteen of the crew were drowned.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTERS RESIGN.

MELBOURNE, October 28th.

Messrs. Higgs, Commonwealth Treasurer; Gardiner, Vice-President of Executive Council; and Russell, Assistant Minister, have resigned their portfolios.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP. 25 PER CENT. UNDER LAST YEAR.

LONDON, October 28th.

Statistics received by the International Institute of Agriculture show that the world's wheat crop for 1916 amounts to nearly 2,223 bushels, only 75 per cent. of the 1915 harvest.

A GIFT FROM CEYLON. FOR STAR AND GARTER HOME.

LONDON, October 28th.

Mr. Bonar Law, Colonial Secretary, announces that Mr. E. C. Defonseka, Ceylon, has given £250 sterling to build a room at the Star and Garter Home for Disabled Soldiers at Richmond.

LANCASHIRE WEAVERS' WAGES.

CARDBROOM WORKERS WANT ADVANCE.

LONDON, October 28th.

Lancashire cardroom workers have applied for an advance of wages. No percentage of increase is specified. Early in the present year, when they asked an advance of 10 per cent. they were awarded five per cent.

SCOTCH HONOUR FOR GEN. HAIG.

LORD RECTOR OF ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, October 28th.

General Sir Douglas Haig has been unanimously elected Lord Rector of St. Andrews University.

AUSTRIAN POLITICS. NEW CABINET TO BE FORMED.

VIENNA, October 28th.

An official communiqué states the Finance Minister, Dr. Von Koerber, has been asked to form a Cabinet.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER GERMAN OUTRAGE.

BELGIAN RELIEF STEAMER
TORPEDOED.

LONDON, October 28th.

It transpires that the Greek steamer George M. Emboros, recently reported sunk, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Channel while carrying 6,000 tons of maize from Buenos Ayres to Rotterdam for the Belgian Relief Commission. The submarine had previously stopped the steamer and learned the destination of the cargo.

"A DASTARDLY ACT."

The Coroner at an inquest on five of the victims at Plymouth yesterday declared that the torpedoing was "a dastardly act in direct violation of Germany's pledge to America."

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 8.]

CHINESE TELEGRAM. ELECTION OF THE VICE- PRESIDENT.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHEUNG NGOI SUN PO."] Peking, October 28th.

The Houses will elect the Vice-President to-morrow forenoon. General Lok Wing-ting, Military Governor of Canton, will be nominated.

HONGKONG'S PUBLIC WORKS. QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED BY MR. BOWLEY.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board, to be held to-morrow, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, will ask the following questions:—

(i).—"Do the Estimates for 1917 include all the recommendations with regard to new public buildings and works, and to improvements in existing public buildings and works, which have been made by the Board to the Government in the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916, and have not been executed or put in hand?"

(ii).—"Which of such recommendations (if any) have not been adopted by the Government; and on what grounds?"

NEW TERRITORY SCHOOL RAIDED BY ROBBERS.

STUDENTS GAGGED AND BOUND.

The Hongkong police have received a report of a most sensational and daring robbery at a school in the small New Territories village of Sheng Shui. On Friday, while the school work was proceeding, eleven men armed with pistols of an ancient type entered the school, covered everyone with their weapons, gagged and bound the students, and their proceeded to ransack the educational institution. However, the robbers had a very haul, consisting of a gold watch and \$2 in Hongkong ten cent pieces. No doubt infuriated at the meagreness of the loot, the robbers, as they were leaving, seized one of the wealthy students and conveyed him over the British frontier into China, where he will be held up to substantial ransom. The affair was reported by a ten-year-old student, but nothing has been said regarding the master, who, it seems was absent from the school at the time of the robbery, probably decamped away by the robbers. Sheng Shui is on the British frontier.

CROWN PRINCE'S GRATITUDE. VERDUN HONOURS SHARED WITH THE ARMY.

According to a Berlin telegram the German Crown Prince issued the following Army Order on September 28th:—

"The Kaiser to-day conferred on me the Oak Leaves Pour le Mérite. The appreciation shown by this high distinction refers not only to me but also every one of my brave army. It is an expression of thanks by His Majesty for what the army has achieved in the fighting before Verdun."

To-day, when the campaign is not yet concluded, the importance of these titles, which have regard almost entirely to the future, is evident. It is the history of war which has been written by the army, under the most difficult conditions, as regards boldness, endurance, and sacrifice of blood and strength of the soldiers when holding their ground before Verdun."

General Haig is also mentioned in the Kaiser's order. He is called "the hero of the Marston" and "the hero of the Marston."

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[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TROOPS IN MAHARAJA'S PALACE.

WELCOMED IN A BLAZE OF 15,000
LIGHTS.

As a member of the first British regiment to enter Mysore since it became an independent State, a Lancashire soldier sends an interesting account of the enthusiastic reception accorded them by the Maharaja. At the state of the war Maharaja placed his troops at the disposal of the King-Emperor, and they have since been on active service.

"At the municipal boundary," the soldier writes, "we were met by the three bands of his Highness, and we passed under a triumphal arch, with the bands playing 'The British Grenadiers,' and through streets gay with burning and amid shouts of welcome. We were conducted through the beautiful Curzon Park on to the ground immediately facing Government House. In marquees on each side of the drive a banquet fit for a king was spread."

At 8 p.m. His Highness, escorted by a wonderfully picturesque and soldierly mounted escort in attractive uniforms of yellow and black, rode up and received a Royal salute from the British troops who were reviewed. We gave him three British cheers, with helmets off, such as he had never heard before.

A brief march brought us to Harding's Circle, and then to the courtyard of the Maharaja's palace. The magnificent building suddenly burst into a blaze of glorious light; some 15,000 electric globes shone from every line, every nook and corner into the night, providing a spectacle of regal brilliance.

We were permitted to go over the palace and were impressed into silence as we filed along the galleries of choice marble, under ceilings beautifully moulded, delicately tinted and gilded. Passing doors of sandalwood and silver, carved and chased, we entered the throne room, containing the brilliant Mysore throne. It is made of chased gold and set with diamonds, presented to an old-time ruler by one of the Emperors at Delhi. It rests on four golden lions, whose eyes are flashing rubies. A light of silver, steps leads to the seat, which has cushions of gold cloth. Tassels of ropes of pearls hang from the arms. Above these is a golden umbrella with fringe of pearls, set with dazzling gems, and on the top of it perches a golden parrot set with emeralds and diamonds holding an emerald pendant in its beak.

From a well-informed source, says a Budapest correspondent of the Morning Post, I learn that King Francis Joseph is in good health, and although well informed of the events at the various fronts, he is showing confidence to all who come in touch with him. During the middle of the day he usually takes a short walk in the park at Schonbrunn, and on these walks he is always accompanied by one or the other of his personal staff.

With these gentlemen the Emperor speaks only of the war, and sometimes discusses the events with them so loudly and with so much excitement that the gardeners working in the garden are scared at hearing the old Monarch shouting with evident displeasure.

He stops at every hundred yards and gesticulates most vividly, draws maps on the road with his walking stick, and seems to be trying to convince the other man of the accuracy of his opinions. The war absorbs his whole time and mind.

FOUR A.M.

The King-Emperor rises at four in the morning, and at once proceeds to his study, where he receives his harber three times a week at five, and the court functionaries at six. The harber is doing garrison service at present, and the Emperor ordered that he should not neglect his military duties on account of him; thus it often happens that if the harber is on sentry duty the Emperor waits for hours for his assistant until the harber is relieved.

This harber used to be a journalist that the Emperor always discusses the great events with him, and he in return gives the Emperor his opinion on matters of importance, which the latter always receives with courteous respect.

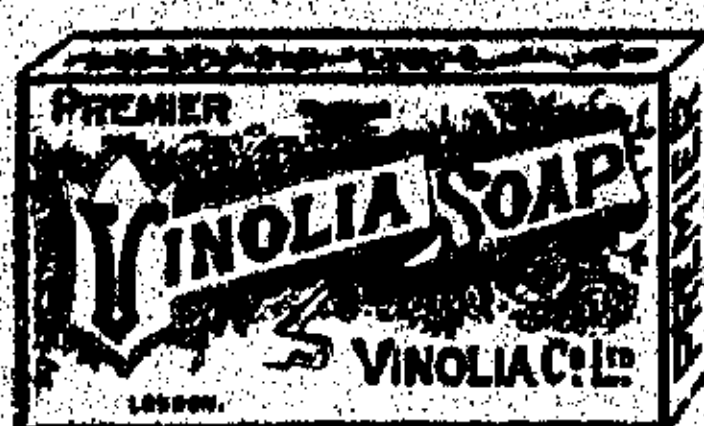
In general he is described as a happy old child, who is consulted on everything, and whose opinions are always asked but never followed.

THE NEWS OF GEORGIA.</

STANDARD MAKES OF THE WAR. TOILET NECESSITIES AT CASH PRICES.



12 Cakes in a Box
Assorted Perfumes.
PRICE \$3.00



"VINOLIA"
BABY SOAP
3 Cakes in a Box.
PRICE 85 Cts.



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SPECIAL
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In plain,
BATH SOAP
PRICE 15 Cts.
a cake,
\$1.50 per box
of 12 cakes.

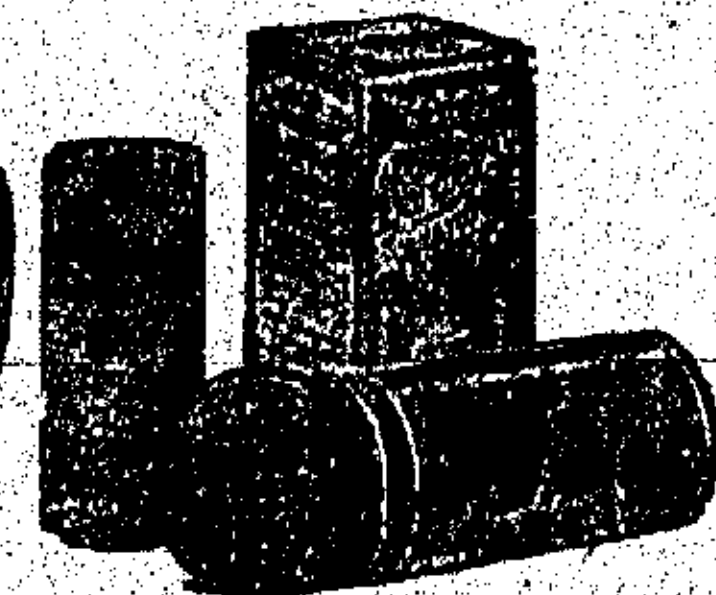


3 Cakes in a Box.
PRICE 70 Cts.

"PETOL"
MEDICATED SOAP.
3 Cakes in a Box.
PRICE \$1.20

PEAR'S
Unscented Transparent
Soap in Tablets.
PRICE 25 Cts. \$2.85
per doz.

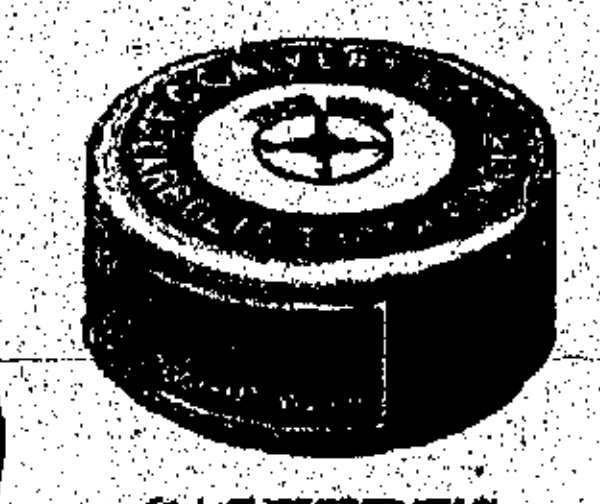
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Yellow Glycerine Soap,
3 Cakes in a Box.
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SHAVING STICKS.
Produce a creamy lather that
does not dry on the face. In
glass or metal cases.

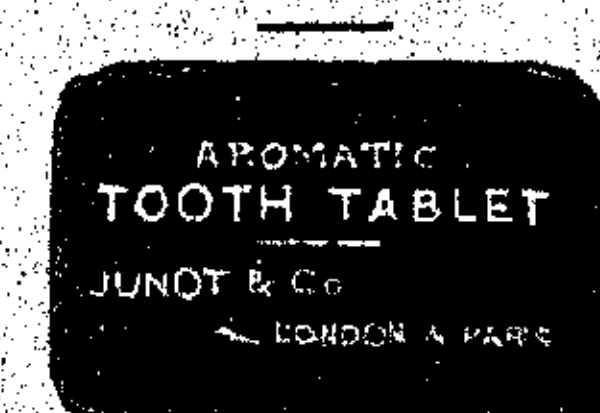
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SHAVING STICKS.
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CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
Small 30 Cts.
Large 60 "

DORSAY'S
DENTIFRICE POWDER,
PRICE 90 Cts.



JUNOT'S
AROMATIC TOOTH SOAP
with a pleasant flavor.
PRICE 75 Cts.



FOAMINE
Dry Shampoo.
satisfying refreshing.
PRICE 80 Cts.



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BRILLANTINE
Small Size.
PRICE 80 Cts.



JUNOT'S
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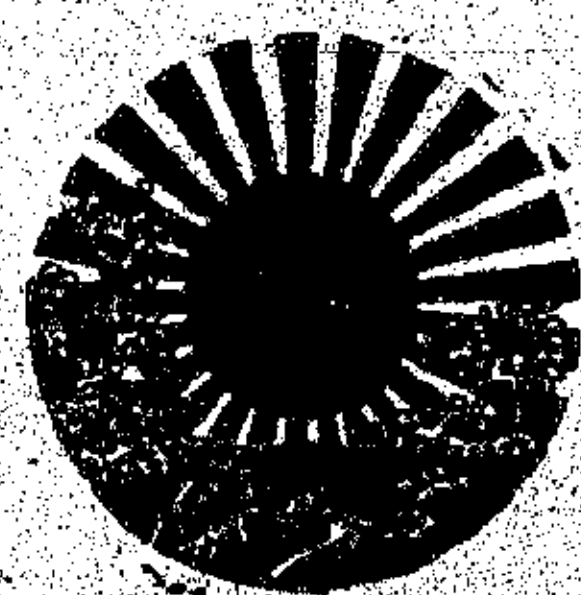
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SAN FRANCISCO, 1915



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See how you can get the best of all possible good turns by getting rid of those
troubles which may be robbing your life of health and happiness.
It is amazing how many people go on suffering day after day from all
kinds of troubles when a little self-treatment might quickly give
them lasting relief. To suffer from indigestion, liver troubles, head
aches, constipation, and a host of similar disorders, when
you can get rid of them so easily, is a real good turn to yourself.

By Taking

Beecham's Pills
Beecham's Pills are a speedy and potent remedy for all the ailments
mentioned above. They are sold in all the leading chemists and
druggists, and a trial of Beecham's Pills will
show you a real good turn to yourself.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (20 pills) 1/4d (50 pills) 2/6 (100 pills)

The following cables were received on
Saturday night and issued in our
Early Morning Extra yesterday.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

HEAVY RAIN CONTINUES.

LONDON, October 27th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
There has been heavy rain during the
night.

Hostile artillery has been active south
of the Ancre.

Enemy trenches were successfully raided
at one point in that area.

General Haig's official report is as fol-
lows:—The heavy rain has continued.

Hostile artillery and trench mortars
were active between Labasse and Hullyuch
and in the neighbourhood of Beaumont-
hamel.

We bombarded the trenches south of
Armentieres.

AERIAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Yesterday enemy aeroplanes were un-
usually active. An engagement occurred
in which five machines fell, of which two
were ours. On another occasion one of
our pilots attacked and dispersed a for-
mation of ten machines.

THE KAISER'S ORDER.

LONDON, October 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British
Headquarters reports that it is rumoured
that the Kaiser has been at Bapaume, and
that he has ordered the recapture of all
the ground lost on the Somme since the
1st July.

The British Army hopes that the report
is true.

FIGHTING ROUND VERDUN.

PARIS, October 27th.

A communiqué states:—We progressed
south and west of Vaux Fort and took a
hundred prisoners.

The enemy violently bombarded our
positions in the region of Douaumont
and Chemin.

There has been an intermittent can-
nonade on the Somme.

Our artillery blew up an ammunition
depot between Genemont and Ablaincourt.

French aeroplanes bombed bivouacs
north of Lassigny, causing fires, and a
number of railway stations.

ATTEMPTED ATTACK CHECKED.

PARIS, October 28th.

The enemy north of Verdun continuous-
ly violently bombarded our first lines,
especially at the Hautmont Ravine,
Fort Douaumont and the Damloup Bat-
tery.

Our curtain-fire absolutely checked an
attempted attack west of the village of
Douaumont.

Bad weather is general and is impeding
our operations.

An official communiqué states:—On the
Somme there was considerable reciprocal
artillery firing in the sectors of Sailly-
Sailles, Bouchavesnes and Biaches.

GERMANS COMPLETELY HOODWINKED.

LONDON, October 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French
Headquarters, who witnessed the battle
of Verdun, says that the Germans were
completely hoodwinked, though their
nervous cannonade for days previously
showed that they expected an attack.

The enemy were in a panic on Monday
morning, and they turned every available
gun against the front of the supposed
attack, with the result that the French
were able to locate 84 batteries on the
line they intended to attack on Tuesday.

How far the new offensive at Verdun has
developed the next few days will show.

The needs of the Somme and the other
fronts have forced the Germans to re-
move from Verdun part of 2,500 guns,
which were there in June. These guns
depleted their divisions by a regiment
each, and the actual test of the fighting
may show the French that they are able to
accomplish more than they at first hoped.

Meanwhile the present stroke is a sharp
reminder to the Germans that they have
been premature in rejoicing over the
capture of Constantine and that the West-
ern is the decisive front.

MOROCCAN REGIMENT STORMS FORT.

LONDON, October 28th.

It is authoritatively stated that three
Divisions participated in the French
triumph at Verdun.

The French casualties were only some two thousand.
The Fort Douaumont, which was fired on
Monday by a 400-millimetre shell, was
stormed by a battalion of the Moroccan
regiment of Colonel.

One hundred and thirty German bat-
teries were counted in the front attack,
and about half of them were silenced
by the French artillery.

PROCLAMATION TO VICTORIOUS TROOPS.

PARIS, October 28th.

General Nivelle, in a Proclamation to
General Mangin's victorious troops, ex-
plains that they recaptured in four
hours and at one blow the ground that
the enemy spent eight months in winning.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KING OF GREECE.

ASSURANCES TO BRITISH MINISTER.

ATHENS, October 28th.

The British Minister has had an audi-
ence with the King. It is understood that
the latter repeated the assurances given
to the French Minister yesterday, and
that the measures the King proposes to
take to exclude any danger to the Allied
troops in Macedonia are regarded as
satisfactory.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN GREECE.

ATHENS, October 28th.

The situation is complicated by the
strike of the employees of the Larissa
Railway for higher pay.

A strike on the Attica Railway and by
the dockers at the Piræus is expected.

The Government is considering the mo-
bilisation of the strikers in order to com-
pel them to resume work.

BAD WEATHER IN MACEDONIA.

PARIS, October 27th.

A Salonika communiqué states that bad
weather continues to hinder operations.

FRENCH OCCUPY GREEK GARRISON.

ATHENS, October 28th.

The French forces have occupied
Coryssa.

The Greek garrison withdrew.

THE FIGHTING IN DOBRUDJA.

ENEMY STILL ATTACKING.

LONDON, October 27th.

A Russian communiqué states the
enemy is attacking along the whole of the
Dobrudja front and the Russo-Roumanian
armies are stubbornly resisting while re-
tiring to a line towards the coast from Hir-
sova, which is twenty-five miles north of
Cernavoda.

Fierce fighting continues on both banks
of the Jiu River near the Vulcan Pass.

The Roumanian communiqué states:—
The situation is unchanged in the Do-
brudja and on the Danube.

We continued to advance in the Uzul
Valley and captured 30 prisoners.

We have withdrawn from the Jiu
Valley towards the southern exit of the
pass.

We repulsed violent attacks at Tulgea
and Bicas in the Trotus Valley, west of
the Alt, and in the region of Dragole-
vele, where the valley is covered with
enemy corpses.

HELP FOR ROUMANIA.

LONDON, October 27th.

A message from Bucharest states that
four British aeroplanes and eight aviators
have arrived from Imbros Island, 312
miles distant.

The flight was accomplished in five
hours.

One hundred and twenty-eight French
aeroplanes have arrived in Roumania.

NAVAL ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

RAID ON CROSS-CHANNEL TRANSPORT SERVICE.

LONDON, October 27th.

It is officially announced that last eve-
ning ten enemy destroyers attempted a
raid on the cross-channel transport ser-
vice.

The attempt failed, only an empty
transport, *The Queen*, being sunk, the
crew being saved.

Two of the enemy destroyers were sunk,
the remainder being driven off.

The destroyer *Fleur* is missing, and it
is feared that she is lost, but nine of the
crew were saved.

The destroyer *Nubian* was disabled by
a torpedo and taken in tow, but owing
to the bad weather the tow-ropes parted
and she ran aground.

LATER.

The German attack in the Channel was
made between midnight and one in the
morning.

It is stated that the *Fleur* was last seen
attacking four of the enemy ships.

The Germans came from Zeebrugge,
and they were all the latest and fast-
est boats.

MERCHANT SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, October 27th.

The following steamers have been
sunk:—*Rouanmore* (British) and *Skog*
(Norwegian). The former was a ship of
10,000 tons.

LATER.

The Greek steamer *Kashiani* was aban-
doned by her crew at sea under threats
by an enemy submarine which disappeared
before the arrival of a French torpedo-
boat. The *Kashiani* was not damaged.

The captain and 31 of the crew of the
Donaldson liner *Cabotia*, previously re-
ported sunk, are missing.

The Norwegian steamer *Lyndal* has
been sunk.

GERMAN RAIDS ON SHIPPING.

CHRISTIANIA, October 27th.

The Germans have seized the Norwegian
steamer *Alefjord*, bound for Newcastle,
and the steamer *Profa*, taking them, re-
spectively, to Cuxhaven and Swinemou-
nde.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING WAR LOSSES.

CHRISTIANIA, October 27th.

The war losses of the Norwegian mer-
chant fleet amount to 204,154 tons, and
the insurance involved is \$2,500,000
sterling.

GERMAN HOSTILITY TO NORWAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, October 27th.

The *Nieuw Rotterdamche Courant*
states that Germany has stipulated with
Dutch firms receiving iron ore from Ger-
many that they shall not use the metal to
repair Norwegian ships.

UNITED STATES AND FUTURE WARS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PREDICTION.

CINCINNATI, October 27th.

President Wilson, in a speech advocat-
ing a League of Nations after the war to
maintain peace, predicted that this
would be the last world-war out of which
the United States would be able to keep.
He said the nation should be able to use
physical force if necessary to assist in
preventing war.

THE U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

"A SPECTACULAR ATTACK" ARRANGED.

WASHINGTON, October 27th.

The War Office has definite information
that the opponents of the Government's
policy in Mexico have arranged with
General Villa and other bandits for a
spectacular attack on the American bor-
der before the Presidential election, in
order to create a sentiment against Pres-
ident Wilson. Precautions are being
taken.

AMERICA AND KITCHENER MEMORIAL FUND.

NEW YORK, October 27th.

An American Committee in support of
the Kitchener Memorial Fund has been
organised, with Mr. Chase as President,
to raise contributions in the United
States for disabled British soldiers and
sailors.

THE INDIAN HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT.

LONDON, October 28th.

In the House of Commons, Sir O.
Kinloch-Cooke asked the following ques-
tion:—Are the officers and officials re-
sponsible for the condition of the hospital
at Wellington in July still employed by
the Raj?

Mr. Chamberlain referred to his reply
of the 17th inst.

THE INDIAN INDIGO INVESTIGATIONS.

LONDON, October 28th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to
Sir W. P. Byles, Mr. Chamberlain
stated that the Committee which he had
appointed to investigate natural indigo
consisted of Professor Armstrong, Mr.
Burgess, of Burgess, Ludlow & Com-
pany, of Manchester; Mr. L. I. Harring-
ton, representing the Bihar Planters'
Association; and Mr. L. J. Kershaw. As
the problem was essentially an Indian
one, it was not considered necessary to
add a representative of the Dyers' Guild,
but the Committee would be glad to
receive suggestions from the Guild.

MAILS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, October 28th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to
Mr. MacCallum Scott, Mr. Chamberlain
said he greatly regretted the delays in the
transmission of letters and parcels to the
troops in Mesopotamia. He announced
that the Raj had deputed a highly com-
petent officer of the Indian postal service
to investigate on the spot and improve
the postal service beyond Basra.

ECHOES OF TROOP TRAIN INCIDENT.

LONDON, October 28th.

Sir O. Kinloch-Cooke asked why ex-
Brigadier Roe had been given a command
at Lucknow on higher pay in view of
the undertaking that the Raj might be
relied upon not to re-employ him in a
responsible position; also what posts had
been given to other officers implicated in
the troop-train incident?

Mr. Chamberlain replied that ex-
Brigadier Roe's responsibility was en-
tirely different from his previous
appointment. One of the two officers
removed from their posts simultaneously
with Roe was now unemployed in Eng-
land. He had no information regard-
ing the other.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 28th.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu's report states
that the silver market generally is quiet.
Supplies have been forthcoming so
steadily, especially from America, whence
200,000 ounces had arrived during the
week, that buyers were somewhat shy,
and the tendency of prices is downward.

The fall is apparently encouraged by the
small demand. The Indian market is
quite idle. China exchanges are remark-
ably steady, regardless of the fluctuations
of silver, possibly owing to the fact that
the viable stock at Shanghai has fallen
by nearly 314 million ounces since the
beginning of the year.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

WHISKY.

THE ORIGINAL SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY ALWAYS RELIABLE.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

JUST RECEIVED
FRESH Supply of FLOWER and
VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.
No. 4 WYNDHAM STREET
1214

WHAT WORRY DOES.

Anxiety and worry have most harmful
effects upon the nervous system. Over-
work also causes a man to become nervous
and inclined to worry. This feeble state
of the nervous system often ends in what
the doctors call Neurasthenia—which is
nervous exhaustion. If you cannot devote
your mind fully to business or work, if
you are not sure of yourself, feel excitable
and depressed, take heed. You will find
sleep does not rest you, your memory
will play tricks, your limbs ache and
tremble after any walk or exertion, and
there is a dull pain in your back.

You must take prompt steps to stop this
progressive mischief that may develop into
neurasthenia; you must nourish your
nerves with the one food they need—rich
new blood. Nothing so surely renews the
supply of strong red blood as Dr. Williams'
Pink Pills, and this is the reason
they are so valuable in nervous diseases
in both sexes. Even children benefit from
the use of these Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

It is often said that Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills for Pale People are as good as a
holiday both for workers and the wealthy.
Stocked by dealers; or send \$1.50 for a
bottle, or \$5 for six bottles, to Dr. Williams'
Medicine Co., 98, Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

FREE TO READERS.—A helpful little
treatise, "The Nerves and their Needs,"
will be sent free to all readers. Write
at once for one to the above address.

CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, October 28th.

The *Times* correspondent at Sydney in
a message states:—The Conscription
Campaign in Australia is forcing a
disruption of the Labour Party. Messrs.
Holman, Wade and Beby are agreed
upon the formation of a new National
Party in the State Legislature based
upon the prosecution of the war. It is
understood that Mr. Holman will remain
as Premier, and that an early dissolution
is expected.</

TEN WEEKS OF SOMME FIGHTING.

OUR GREATEST BATTLE.

THE TASK AND ITS REWARDS.

The Times Special Correspondent writing from British Headquarters in France on September 22nd said:—

All the world presumably knows by now that during last week the British Army on the Somme has won what is probably the greatest success of all its two and a half months of steady and victorious fighting.

You have read from time to time extracts from German General Orders setting forth that this was the decisive battle of the war; that the enemy must not be allowed to win an inch of ground; that he must be held back by an impregnable wall of German breasts, and so forth. A map has recently been found upon a captured officer, issued by the German Great General Staff, on which was marked 11 points which are indicated as vital spots which must not on account be captured while one man lived to defend them. Of the 11th vital spot all are now in our hands, except those outside the hope of this battle for the ridge. The others are held.

The whole of this ridge has been one continuous chain of fortresses, each one protecting the next, every mile and every road so overlooked for defence with every other that their strength has been increased a thousandfold. Had there been miles of breathing space between the trenches or positions to be attacked, so that the ground won would have loomed large upon a map, the conquest would have been immeasurably easier. There has been no day when at many points upon the front our advanced positions have not been within bombing distance—30 yards or so—of the enemy, and at no point on the front have we ever been separated from his nearest defences by more than two or three hundred yards. Never at any point have the two lines been out of contact, never for one minute, night or day, have the guns been silent, and never at any spot has the ground around the front trenches not been swept by rifle and machine-gun fire.

For 10 weeks it has been a ceaseless body-to-body struggle. There is nothing of chance in this fighting: on the field as a whole it has been only power, and its right application, and the sheer grit and fighting quality and staying power of the men that have given us victory for a day, but for 80 days in succession.

The actual extent of territory which we have won is somewhere in the neighborhood of 23 square miles, but it all the lines of trench, defended shell craters, and lines of fortified positions, as on sunken roads and the edges of woods and villages, etc., could be strung out end to end, they would be found to reach for several hundred miles—300 or 400 miles might be a reasonable estimate. We have taken more than 22,000 prisoners, with well over 100 guns and several hundred machine-guns, trench mortars, and the like.

As for the expenditure of ammunition, I have made rough calculations from which I reach the conclusion that the total expenditure in the last 80 days, on the part of both Germans and ourselves, has been between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 rounds of artillery ammunition.

This figure includes shells of all sizes, from those of ordinary field guns to those fired by large guns and huge howitzers—gas shells, tear shells, incendiary shells, shrapnels, and high explosive of every description. To these have to be added many hundreds of thousands of trench-mortar projectiles, millions of bombs and hand and rifle grenades, and untold millions of rifle and machine-gun ammunition. The grand total of missiles fired beyond question runs into hundreds of millions; and this takes no account of gas clouds, *Flammenwerfer*, bombs dropped by aeroplanes, and other miscellaneous instruments for the destruction of life.

The foregoing is, of course, guesswork only, without any official basis. But at all events it will furnish some general notion of the magnitude of the battle which the British Army has been fighting.

40 ENEMY DIVISIONS BROKEN.

Before this last great attack 33 German divisions had been used against the British, and, with the exception of the seven then still in the line, had been withdrawn in a more or less shattered condition. We hear that three more were hastily brought down just before this attack, and—though I have no knowledge on the subject—it may be taken that none of those which were called on to stand the shock of the advance which began on September 15th is still there. Upon this basis, then, we may calculate that we have met and broken, hammering and driving them out of whatever position they were entrenched in, not fewer than close upon 40 divisions of the German Army.

It is an astounding feat for an army to perform which has been brought into existence since the war began. Not the least part of the miracle, as I have said many times, is the organization behind the Army; but all must have been useless unless when the trial came the men had shown themselves the heroes that they have. And by the "men" I mean infantry, artillery and airmen, and every one in each auxiliary branch of the Service—horse, foot, and dragons—all.

For some time past I have never spoken with an officer of troops which had just been engaged without sooner or later asking the question, point-blank, "And what is your real opinion of them? Are they as good as we believe?" I wish it were possible to give all the answers. My game is to see if I can find a discordant note; but there is no echo of one anywhere. Most commonly the answer is very brief: the men are "splendid," or "magnificent," or "heroes all of them." Often an anecdote follows; not seldom a dictum which is worth recording.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A LETTER FROM GERMANY.

FRANKFORT NEUTRAL'S NOTES.

WHO IS LYING?

The following letter reaches *The Times* from a neutral in Frankfurt, whose occupation gives him unusual means of being in touch with a considerable number of Germans of the upper and middle classes. It expresses their views. The opening portion of the letter, which consists of private information, is omitted.

I see *The Times* now and then at its office. It is not very much read, because the information is not believed. Frankforters see the war from a different angle to people outside Germany.

Life here is very much as you know it. Homburg has had quite a good season, owing to the presence of wounded of the weather kind, and the Tannus resorts have done better than ever, owing to the fact that Germans are not able to travel. Königstein was packed, and there are still quite a good number of visitors there.

The food difficulties, which would seem to interest the outside world so greatly, are quite bearable, though annoying, especially in the large towns. In most parts of Germany no milk is given out except to those under nine years of age, and the potato crop has been disappointing. Game is plentiful at present. On October 1st, venison, ducks, pheasants, and the rest are to be served out on tickets only. Our meat allowance is now 1 lb. per week, and is weighed with bone.

EXPERIMENT WITH SEAL MEAT.

I was in Berlin the other day, and it was gay owing to the Eastern victories. There, I think, the shogate is greater than here in Frankfurt. No sugar was served anywhere, the restaurants providing small packets of saccharine. Fish is dearer owing to the new regulations made by the English with the Dutch, but a new experiment is being made of seal meat. Batocki gave a dinner at the Kaiserhof in which it was served in all forms—hot and cold. I did not attend.

Going to get some underwear at Wertheims, I found I had to be provided with a *Bezugschein* (authorization to purchase). I wanted three pairs of gloves, but found that the *Bezugschein* only allowed me to get two.

A good many people went into Switzerland for their holidays, though the journey was made very difficult, and of course no one of military age is able to leave, though a few people are sending their children to Norway in order to get a full diet. I daresay you have heard the rumors that fat people are dying freely here, but I do not believe them. I think people grumble more at the bad coffee and the greatly deteriorated beer than anything else.

Personally, I do not know what to make of the war. Our croakers, of whom there are always a few, say that things are going badly; that Verdun should have fallen long ago; that our submarines, for some reason or other, are unable to operate.

The arrival of English newspapers has been very intermittent lately, though the *Matin* and the *Echo de Paris* reach us quite easily via Switzerland. How difficult it is to make up one's mind about the war! Are the Germans lying, or the Entente Allies—or are both lying? The utmost confidence is maintained here, though nine out of ten are utterly weary of the conflict. The loan is particularly interesting to some of your friends in Frankfurt. Doubtless you know that Krupp and others have made very handsome subscriptions. Judging by the fact that the newspapers are drumming vigorously, and that one's banker writes one a personal request to subscribe, I do not think it is going too well.

GERMAN SUBMARINE DESTROYED.

ALLIES' DISCOVERY IN GREECE.

The aeroplanes which arrived at Bukharest (says *The Times* Correspondent) from Salonika brought an interesting account of the destruction of a German submarine at Hagios Kosmos, on the coast of Attica, a few miles east of Phaleron.

After the arrival of the Allied Fleet at the Piræus the discovery of a large depot of lubricating oil on this coast was made by scouting vessels. A tube about 600 yards in length was found connecting the depot with a German submarine, which plunged immediately when detected. The tube was broken, but the portion attached to the submarine floated. Various fragments of the wreck were found two days later.

The depot, which had been constructed underground, was lined with concrete, and contained an enormous quantity of oil. It is stated to have been constructed by a Greek merchant at the Piræus who recently acquired great wealth from unknown sources.

I have told before of the officer who said that he had never dreamed that a man could be so proud of anything as he was of the men he led. Another told me that he did not know how he would ever bring himself to speak harshly to one of his men again, after the way he had seen them behave. More than one has told that it humbled him to think that he was in command of, and expected to set an example to, such men as his. One said he did not know how his men did it. "For an officer," he said, "it is comparatively easy, because he knows that if he fails everything will break; but how the individual men who haven't the same responsibility to sustain them, do it, is what I shall never understand."

Almost every battalion, every brigade, every division is the best in the Army. I know it because the officers have told me, so here's to them. But I am not sure that the best testimony, after all, was not that of an officer high up in the Department of the Chaplain-General, who has seen much. He said: "It is God-inspired. I can and do feel other explanation of it. The behaviour of the men is directly God-inspired."

GERMANY'S GRIP ON THE WORLD.

FRENZIED INDUSTRY THAT LED TO WAR.

[BY MANTRED EMANUEL.]

Before entering into a survey of the weapons wielded by Germany for the economic conquest of the world, it will be wise and beneficial to examine how Germany, economically so poor in 1870, acquired the power to capture such a large part of the world's market. Acquired? No—rather why she found herself compelled to seek the outer world with such insistence.

The chief reason is an historical one. It is in the law of things that countries manufacture in the first instance to meet the home requirements, and only export their surplus production. They do not case of most nations the disproportion between the production and the home needs has been the slow development of generations, and thus the problems of exportation and of foreign trade were at any given time neither so important in their bulk nor so insistent in their urgency as under modern conditions.

Germany, on the other hand, had to cope with these problems at their fullest development, and did so with marvellous success. Industrial Germany is a work in which time has not collaborated. In it—almost everywhere in modern Germany—we find once more the *parvenu*. The rupture of the equilibrium between national production and the home market's capacity for absorption occurred with remarkable suddenness.—Professor Hausser.

THE VITAL MOMENT.

Paul Rohrbach, writing in the *Journal* of August, 1912, summed up the situation in words that have become famous:—"Germany's rise has been favoured by the fact that the political and economic union of Germany coincided with the most wonderful technical progress that humanity had ever seen. And this technique, founded on the methodical knowledge of nature, corresponded exactly in a brilliant manner with one of the traits of our national temperament—exact and laborious energy."

Exact and laborious energy entered into the family of nations precisely at the hour when the latter, more and more subjected to the *rigime* of continuous over-production, were more and more obliged to regard questions of exportation as their most vital concern. United by the "Zollverein" and by the Empire, and strengthened in her productive capacity by the annexation of Alsace, Germany soon found herself whirled along by the current of production, and came face to face very quickly with problems of exportation.

"If the lateness of Germany's entrance into the economic arena enabled her to possess machinery that was completely new, suited to technical requirements, and unhampered like that of older nations by antiquated tools the special qualities of the German supplied him with moral machinery remarkably adapted to the new conditions of industry."

MASSED PRODUCTION.

In entering this international struggle Germany possessed certain striking advantages over her system of technical education, the disciplined spirit of her people, and especially her recognition of the value of science applied methodically to industry. This latter factor was developed by Germany into a clearly defined system with far-reaching results.

The perfection of technique has as an effect the aggregation of one of the essential characteristics of modern industry—production in great quantities. It is no longer the demand that regulates the stream of production—it is the plant.

Another regulating factor is the intellectual machinery. On the morrow of a discovery it is necessary, by an intensive production of the new commodity, to recover not only the expenses entailed by the maintenance of the fortunate scientist who has made the discovery, but also of all those who have found nothing.

This production is the most obvious result of technical progress is the lowering of the cost and, in consequence, of the sale price. From massed production it is only a short step to standardized production, made possible by scientific industrial organization. The plant rules production and limits it to a certain number of definite types, because it is not possible endlessly to multiply machines, and because the parts made by these machines must be interchangeable. Perfected machinery, though it thus exercises a perpetual clogging action on individuality and creative faculties, induces a considerable and constant reduction of the cost of production and enables much speedier deliveries to be made.

The low price acted as a new incentive to production and as a perpetual appeal to inventors. Increased productivity in its turn led the Germans to increase the capacity of their factories—the capacity which means in the long run the need to produce.

INTERNAL CIRCLE.

Another step and we have reached over-production. This, of course, is one of the general characteristics of industry on the modern scale, but in the case of Germany, living in a continuous crisis of over-production, it was aggravated by the very sharpness of German evolution.

The sequence is complete:—Germany's late entrance into the economic arena; installation of the latest machinery; wholesale manufacture; standardized output; over-production; industrial output (including coal and cast-iron) in excess of home requirements equal to between 60 and 70 per cent. of the total. This surplus had to be sold.

Germany was compelled, moreover, to sell her manufactured products abroad to pay for cereals and to purchase the vast and increasing volume of raw materials necessary for her own industrial activity. Germany, by an endless movement, was thus perpetually drawn into a truly infernal circle—to produce always more, to sell always more, and become suspended from the world's markets.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A BISHOP HECKLED.

DR INGRAM AT THE TOWER HILL.

HEALTH AND MORALS.

When the Bishop of London arrived at Tower Hill recently to hold a meeting in connection with the Mission of Repentance and Hope he found that he was without platform or box or anything from which he could deliver his address.

A number of people who had been conducting another mission, however, at once offered their rostrum, as well as hymn sheets and the services of the cornet player to lead the singing, an offer which was at once gratefully accepted.

The audience was composed of several hundred business men and women, as well as a large number of factory hands. Before the meeting commenced the Bishop was asked if he was prepared to debate the question, "Has the Church failed?" The Bishop patiently heard the man, and in declining the invitation, smiling added: "You have had your say, and I am going to have mine."

"It is quite like old times, after spending nine years in East London," the Bishop remarked in opening the meeting. His subject that day, he said, was whether the present war was an argument against a good God, and did it mean there was no God at all. He was going to meet the question quite fairly, and first of all he denied that Germany was a Christian nation at all—although there were many Christians and many devoted people in that country.

NOT A CHRISTIAN NATION.

If they read the books which had directed the policy of Germany they would see that it was not a Christian nation at all. If they expected a clear-sighted, clever nation to look on this war as a breakdown of Christianity, that nation would be Japan, but in this nation going to the help of poor Belgium they saw the most Christlike act for thousands of years. He used to debate this kind of question with his friends in the East End, he said, "and how fond they are of arguing," he added.

If a nation was determined to have a war as Germany was, God was not going to stop it. If a man was determined to go to the devil, he could go in his own way, but there would be persuading and pleadings before he did so.

"Where is the Church of England going?" a member of the audience asked.

The Bishop replied that questions could be put afterwards.

On being asked how many curates were holding back, the Bishop read a letter from a Middlesex soldier, who wrote:—"Our padre is a grand chap. He's with us everywhere." Holding up a copy of an illustrated paper, the Bishop said that there was a picture of a chaplain's tunic after he had smothered a bomb which was about to explode, and this saved seven men. "And he was a parson," he added. "That is the answer to the people who say our clergy are cowards. We can trust that down the throats of these people."

The Bishop mentioned that he was going to see the clergyman in hospital, whereupon a bystander remarked, "Give him my love." "I will give him the love of all of you," he replied. He had argued for four hours in favour of clergymen of military age being allowed to enlist, he said, as it would bind together the manhood of the nation in a way nothing else would, but he was defeated.

HEALTH AND MORALITY.

Some clergymen had the care of over five thousand souls, and he contended that that was too many for one. They could not say there were too many clergymen. "What are you going to do at home?" he asked. (A voice: "The same as the parson.")

The Bishop later stated that he believed we were the chosen instruments for the freedom of the world. It was a disgrace that 181 millions should be spent on drink, and that there should be 150 bad women in every music-hall every night. "It is a disgrace for us to have a sort of moral standard that a man cannot be moral and live a healthy life. It is a lie. The more moral you are, the more healthy you are."

"At fifty-eight years of age and unmarried, I am one of the healthiest men in London to-day."

A member of the audience told the Bishop that he had confessed there were thousands of curates who ought to be in khaki; and asked him why he did not apologise.

The Bishop replied that it was ridiculous to say there were too many clergymen left. "Soldiers at the front don't like the idea of parsons fighting," he declared. "They would rather they stuck to their job."

"Is it possible to be a genuine, *bond fide* Christian on 215,000 a year?" was another question asked, and still another: "Did Christ have a salary?"

"I know you very well in East London," the Bishop remarked, whereupon he was told he had never heard the speaker before. "I mean I know your type of man," the Bishop replied. He again explained that he was 22,000 less in pocket than when he first became Bishop of London. "Some of the papers did not quite understand him," he added. "They thought I was complaining. I had not got enough. Why, I wouldn't take another blessed farthing if it was offered me."

Is it surprising that Germany, conscious of her enormous industrial ability, urged on by her scientific frenzy of production, was no longer content merely to participate in the world's markets, that she was driven to attempt her domination, to seek measures, fair or foul, for the destruction of her trade rival, and when these measures were not speedy enough, to dare the basest of wars?

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 29th at 11.45.—No returns from Japan or Indo-China.

Pressure has decreased slightly along the coast from Weihaiwei to Shanghai. It is nearly stationary elsewhere.

Moderate monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the N. China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 79.73 inches, against an average of 84.42 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

| DISTRICT | FORECAST |
|--|--|
| Hongkong to Gap Road | N.E. winds, fresh (to moderate); fair. |
| Formosa Channel | N.E. winds, strong. |
| South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook | The same as No. 1. |
| South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan | The same as No. 1. |

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 30th.

| | Previous Day at 3 p.m. | On Date at 6 a.m. | On Date at 3 p.m. |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Barometer | 30.01 | 30.68 | 30.03 |
| Temperature | 77 | 75 | 73 |
| Humidity | 77 | 82 | 78 |
| Wind Direction | East | East | ESE |
| Force | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Weather | c | c | b |
| State | | | |

Highest open-air Temperature on 28th.—79

Lowest open-air Temperature on 29th.—74

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TO-DAY

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THERAPION No. 27

THERAPION No. 28

THERAPION No. 29

THERAPION No. 30

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ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

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